

THE

Nine Worthies

OF THE

WORLD.

A



Upon the Nine WORTHIES of the World.

BY Arms and Virtue those to Honour rose,
 By both they vanquish'd and subdu'd their Foes ;
 Whereby of Worthies they obtain'd the Name,
 Whose ACTS are register'd in the Book of Fame :
 Though they are Dead, their Deeds will never die,
 But still be famous to posterity.

HISTORY

OF THE

Nine WORTHIES of the World.

Three whereof were GENTILES.

HECTOR, Son of *Priamus*, King of *Troy*.

ALEXANDER the Great, King of *Macedon*.

I. JULIUS CÆSAR, first Emperor of *Rome*.

Three JEWS.

V. JOSHUA, Captain General of *Israel*.

II. DAVID, King of *Israel*.

I. JUDAS MACCABEUS, a valiant Commander.

Three CHRISTIANS.

II. ARTHUR, King of *Britain*.

III. CHARLES the Great, Emperor of *Germany*.

X. GODFREY of *Boloign*, King of *Jerusalem*.

Being an Account of their glorious Lives, worthy
Actions, renowned Victories and Deaths.

Illustrated with Poems, and the Pictures of each
WORTHY.

By ROBERT BURTON. *R*

D U B L I N :

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T O T H E
R E A D E R.

HAVING often heard and read of the Nine Worthies, and not meeting with any particular Relation of them, I thought it might be worth while to search out who they were, and found that the Ancients celebrated the Memory of Nine renowned Persons, for the most worthy Heroes in the Ages wherein they lived; three whereof were Gentiles, Hector, Son of Priamus, King of Troy; Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, and Conqueror of the World; and Julius Cæsar the first Emperor of Rome. Three were Jews; Joshua Captain General, and Leader of the Hebrews into the Land of Canaan; David King of Israel; and Judas Maccabeus, a valiant Jewish Champion against the Tyranny of Antiochus. And the last three were Christians; Arthur, the famous King of Britain, who valiantly defended his Country against the Saxons: Charlemaign, or Charles the Great, King of France, and Emperor of Germany; and Godfrey of Boloign, called King of Jerusalem, so memorable for his gallant Achievements in recovering the Holy Land from Sarazens and Infidels.

Having discovered their Names, I next endeavoured to collect from the most credible and authentic Authors what I could meet with of the worthy Actions and Exploits, whereby they obtained the great Title of Worthies, which I hope will both please and inform the Reader.

Hector of Troy.



R Enowned Hector, Priam's valiant Son,
Deserv'dly the Name of Worthy won;
His Countries Miseries he did foresee,
And therefore first engag'd unwillingly:
But when his Father's Glory call'd him forth,
He then display'd his Gallantry and Worth;
His thundring Arm no Græcian could withstand,
All fled and trembled where he did command.
At length at unawares he lost his Life,
Achilles thus betwixt them ends the Strife:
Troy and his Father's House soon after fell,
As Helen and Cassandra did foretel.

THE
HISTORY
OF
HECTOR *of* TROY,

The first WORTHY of the WORLD.

THOUGH the Poets have mingled and corrupted the History of the Destruction of *Troy* with their Fictions and Fables as they have most other true Stories of former ages ; yet it is most certainly related by antient Historians of undoubted Veracity, that the Ruin of this famous City was occasioned by the means of a wooden Horse, as is commonly believed : And that *Hector*, the Son of King *Priamus*, of whom we now write the Life, was a renowned and valiant Captain, and lost his Life in Defence of his Father and his Country ; but for the better understanding the Story, we will look farther back, and consider the Original of this once magnificent City.

Troy was heretofore one of the most noble Cities of *Asia Minor*, as well for its Largeness and Riches, as for that renowned War which it managed against the Armies of *Greece* ; it was situate in *Phrygia*, a province stretching itself upon the Coast of the *Aegean Sea*,

near the *Hellespont*, called now the River of *Constantinople*, over against the *Chersonesus* of *Thracia*, and the Island *Tenedos*, which was not far distant from it; the River *Scamander*, which proceeded from Mount *Ida*, ran by the Walls thereof, and joining with the River *Simois* they both together empty themselves into the Sea, near the Promontory called *Sigeum*.

The first who built this City, and commanded there in chief, was *Dardanus* the Son of the King of *Corinth*; when his elder Brother was dead, a Dispute arose between him and his other Brother about the Succession, part of the People favouring one, and the rest the other, but *Dardanus* having at length defeated and killed his Brother *Jasius*, he with his Favourite were forced, for their Security, to take Shipping and fly into *Phrygia*, where he married the Daughter of King *Teucer*, with whom he jointly reigned in that Country, which was then named *Teucra*, and afterward *Dardania*, by which Name also the City of *Troy* was then called. This happened about the Time that *Moses* left the Leading of the People of *Israel* to *Joshua*, about seven hundred Years before the building of the City of *Rome*, and 650 Years after the first Foundation of the *Assyrian* Monarchy.

Dardanus left his Kingdom to his Son *Erichthonius* who begat *Tros*; when he was possess'd of the Kingdom he called the City after his own Name, *Troja* and the Country round about, *Troas*; This *Troas* had several Sons, the eldest was named *Ganymedes*, and having War with *Tantalus*, King of *Phrygia*, he took his Son *Ganymedes* Prisoner, and sent him as a Present to *Jupiter*. King of *Crete* (now called *Candia*) and this gave Occasion to the Fable that *Ganymedes* was ravished by *Jupiter*; his second Son was *Assaracus* who was Father of *Capys*, of whom came *Anchises*

the Favourite of *Venus*, who had by him *Aeneas*, born upon the Banks of the River *Simois*. But the Heir of his Crown was *Ilus*, who altered the Name of *Troy* to *Ilium*, which he mightily enriched.

Laomedon succeeded his Father *Ilus*; he fortified *Troy* with Walls, by the Assistance of *Apollo* and *Neptune*, who being both fallen into Displeasure with their Prince, and seeing themselves reduced to extreme poverty in a strange Country, far from their Possessions, which were in *Crete*, they resolved to enter themselves into the Service of King *Laomedon*, to help to build the Walls of his City. They wrought long for this ungrateful King, but when they saw no Hopes of the Reward promised them, with an Oath for their Labours, but that he was so unworthy to refuse it, he was afflicted with many Diseases, so that to be delivered, he was forced to expose his own Daughter *Hesione* to be devoured by a Sea-Monster, it being required of them to deliver up a Virgin every Year to be destroyed by them: The King was extremely concerned that the Lot should fall upon his Daughter, but *Hercules* travelling that Way came to *Laomedon*, and offered to deliver her, by destroying the Monster, if the King would give him a Reward of some noble Horses, called for their Excellency; *The Horses of the Sun*, then in the Stables in *Troy*. The Promise was made, but perfidious *Laomedon* stood not to it, after *Hesione* was set at liberty, which so much incensed *Hercules*, that he besieged the City of *Troy*, took and plundered it, killed *Laomedon*, and carried his Son into Captivity, who was afterwards redeemed by the *Trojans*, and for that Cause was named *Priamus*, which in Greek signifies redeemed. To effect this, *Hercules* had the Assistance of his Friends and Allies, especially of *Telamon* the

King of *Salames*, and Father of *Ajax* ; he carried away all *Laomedon's* Wealth with *Hesione* his daughter, who was married to *K. Telamon*.

Priamus being redeemed by his Subjects, and established in the Kingdom, began to enlarge his Dominions, and to render the City of *Troy* far more famous than ever it was before ; for he rebuilt all the Walls, adorning them with Forts and Bastions, which were then called *Pergama*. His Wife's Name was *Hecuba*, Daughter of the King of *Thracia* ; she had by him many Sons, as *Hector*, *Polites*, *Deiphobus*, *Helenus* the Southsayer, *Troilus*, *Paris* and *Palydorus* and three Daughters named *Polyxena*, *Cassandra*, and *Cruza* ; his Court and Palace were full of Pomp and Glory, and he lived in this prosperous State many Years, but when he espoused the Quarrels of the *Asian* People against *Greece*, thereby engaging himself in the public Enmity of his Country, and suffering *Paris* to affront the *Grecians*, he brought upon himself and his Subjects utter Ruin and Destruction, and was at last so unhappy as to behold with his own Eyes, the total Desolation of the City of *Troy*, which had lasted only 300 Years, as *Herodotus*, a faithful Historian hath related.

When *Hecuba* was with Child of *Paris* she dreamed she was bringing into the World a Firebrand, that should kindle the Flames of War in that Country, and cause a general Destruction therein. It was the Custom of the Heathens, when any strange Accident happened to consult the Oracles, and enquire from them what they ought to do ; when *Priamus* therefore understood his Wife's Dream, he sent to take Advice with the Oracle, who informed him that his Child would be the Cause of the Ruin of his Country. To prevent this, as soon as he was born, the King delivered

delivered him into the Hands of a Soldier, named *Archelaus*, that he might cast him into the Woods to be devoured of the wild Beasts, and thereby avoid the Mischief which threatened his Kingdom; but the Mother seeing the Child so beautiful, and well-shaped, was moved with Compassion, and sent him to Mount *Ida* to the King's Shepherd, where he was brought up as his Son: this mean Education did not take from him the generous Qualities and Inclinations which he had received from his illustrious Birth, for on every Occasion, he made appear to all the World a great Courage, Prudence, and Justice, and all other Virtues worthy of a Prince, so that he proved as valiant as he was handsome; insomuch that the Poets feigned *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus* agreed to chuse him sole Arbitrator and Judge of their Concern's, in a Difference between them, which was this.

At the Marriage of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, whilst these Goddesses were merry at the Feast, the Goddess of *Discord* cast into the middle of the Company a Golden Apple with this Inscription, *For the Fairest and most Beautiful*. Each of these claimed it as their own, and because they could not agree, they resolved to leave it to the Judgment of *Paris*, who was corrupted with the Charms and Promises of *Venus*, for she had engaged to procure him the handsomest Lady in the World, whereupon he despised the Riches of *Juno* and the Wisdom of *Pallas*, and pronounced his Sentence in favour of *Venus*, whereby he provoked the Wrath of these Goddesses against himself and all his Nation. This is the Fable.

After in a public Assembly he declared who he was; for the Nobles and Gentry of the Country being met near the City, to see the Sport of Wrestling when every one strove to express his Strength and Courage.

Courage, he likewise went forth, and threw to the Ground many who undertook to engage with him; *Hector* the Son of *Priamus*, among the rest, did try his Strength, and was also overcome; but this Disgrace so engaged him against *Paris*, that he resolved to kill him, esteeming him no better than a Country-Clown. In his Anger he had taken away his Life, had not *Paris*, to prevent it shewn him certain small Jewels which Queen *Hecuba*, his Mother, had delivered to the Shepherd, his Tutor, and thereby declared himself to be his Brother. King *Priamus*, who had already admired his Address and Courage in the Combats, was ravished with Joy to understand the strange Preservation of such an excellent Son. He therefore embraced him, brought him to his Palace, and gave him a Train of Attendants, suitable to his Quality, forgetting the Oracle foretold he was to be the Ruin of his Kingdom and Country; he was at first renowned for his Justice and civil Behaviour, but Vice overcame his generous Disposition; and the Pleasures of the Court, and sudden Change of his Condition, altered his Temper and Carriage, so that he had two natural Sons by *Oenon*, *Duphnis* and *Ideus*, who were as obscure as their Father was famous.

King *Priamus* thinking himself now strong enough to encounter his old Enemies the *Græcians*, assembled his Nobility to Court, to whom he spake to this Purpose:

My LORDS,

YOU cannot forget the cruel Injuries we have undeservedly received from the *Greeks*, who lately invaded our Country, and barbarously murdered your Parents and Friends, as well as mine; having likewise carried away Captive *Hesione*, my
 most

most fair and beloved Sister, whom they still retain-
among them as a common Strumpet; you must
needs remember how they battered down this fa-
mous City, overthrowing and ruining the Walls,
Houses, and Palaces thereof, even to the very
Ground, and robbed us of all our Riches and Wealth
wherewith *Troy* did then abound. I therefore
think it very just and reasonable that, by the Assist-
ance of the Gods, who resist the Proud and Inso-
lent, we ought to join together, and endeavour to
take Vengeance of them for those many Wrongs we
have received, since our City is now so well peopled
with valiant Soldiers, and that we have Arms and
Riches enough to furnish a compleat Army. You
know likewise we have made Alliances with di-
vers great Princes our Neighbours, who no doubt,
will assist us if we should have occasion for their
Help. So that my Opinion is, we ought now to
seek Redress for all our Wrongs: But since the
Fortune of War is uncertain, and none can tell the
Event thereof; and though the Dishonour of my
noble Sister be a very great Affront to me, yet be-
fore I begin the War, I will send some prudent
Person fairly to demand the Restitution of *Hesione*;
which if granted, I will be content to remit all
their other Affronts.

The whole Council approved of this his Resolu-
tion, and *Antenor*, one of his Princes, was in-
stantly dispatched to *Salamine*, to King *Telamon*, and
being admitted into his Presence, he thus address'd

SIR,

PRIAMUS, King of *Troy*, hath sent me to
your Highness, to desire you would please to
restore him his Sister *Hesione*, whom, contrary to
the

' the Laws of Honour, you detain as your Concubine, it being no Way proper to your Glory thus to abuse the Daughter and Sister of a King, who issues from a more noble Family than yourself. Yet if you please to send her back, my Master is willing to pass by all other Indignities and Damages which he hath received from you or yours.'

King *Telamon*, upon hearing this Message fell into an extreme Passion, and fiercely replied ;

FRIEND,

' **W**Hatever you are, I cannot but much admire at the Weakness of *Priamus*, with whom I have no Correspondence, nor Amity, and whom I have not the least Cause to fear, nor grant his Request. Thy King ought to remember that I and others, my Confederates, came into his Country to revenge an Injury which his Father *Laomedon* offered to some of our Allies ; and because I was the first who entered the City of *Troy* with great Damage of my Life and Effusion of Blood, *Hesione*, whom thou speakest, was bestowed on me as a Recompence of my Victory, to use her at my pleasure ; and since she is so noble and beautiful a Lady, I am very unwilling to be depriv'd of what is so delightful to me, and whom I obtained with much Pains and Danger. Go therefore and tell *Priamus*, that he is never like to recover her with the Point of his Sword ; neither can I think thou art a very discreet Person to undertake such a Voyage with so great Peril of thy Life, and to bring such an Errand into a Country, where thyself and thy Countrymen are mortally heated : I command thee therefore to go hence with all speed, if thou hopest to escape a severe and cruel Death.'

Antenor instantly took shipping, and carried his

me Message to King *Peleus*, then to King *Castor* and *Pollux*, and lastly to Duke *Nestor*, all of them *Græcian* Princes, who all defied *Priamus* with the most Contempt and Scorn, especially *Nestor*, who enraged, said,

THOU vile Wretch, were it not for my Nobility, I would cause thy Tongue to be pluck'd out of thy Mouth, for presuming to utter such Things before me, and in Despite of thy King would see thee torn piece-meal by wild Horses.'

Antenor doubting he might be as good as his Word returned immediately to Sea, and sailed toward *Italy*, where, at length, after many Dangers, he arrived in Safety. And then in the Company of several Noblemen he presented himself before King *Priamus*, all the Barons of the Realm, and all the King's Councils being present to hear what Tidings he had brought; to whom *Antenor* gave a full Account of his Embassy, and of all that happened to him during his Voyage. At the recital whereof, *Priamus* was very much disturbed and by their opprobrious Speeches perceived that it was impossible to recover his latter without bringing on himself the utmost Force and Fury of the *Græcians*.

Soon after he again assembled his Nobility to his Palace of *Ilium*, to whom he thus spake.

MY LORDS,

YOU may remember, that by your advice I sent *Antenor* into *Greece*, to demand the Return of my Sister by all fair Means possible; you likewise are sensible what injurious Answers they gave to my Proposals, and how little they value the Wrongs we have received, insomuch that they threaten us with new Mischiefs, which Heaven forbid should ever fall upon us; but since we have a strong

' the Laws of Honour, you detain as your Concubine, it being no Way proper to your Glory thus to abuse the Daughter and Sister of a King, who issues from a more noble Family than yourself. Yet if you please to send her back, my Master is willing to pass by all other Indignities and Damages which he hath received from you or yours.'

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' strong and well fortified City, and several confid-
 ' rable Princes firmly confederate with us, in m
 ' Opinion we are in a Capacity to revenge these
 ' iterated Damages; therefore if you think fit, w
 ' will send our Forces privately into their Countrie
 ' where finding them utterly unprovided of Defenc
 ' we shall be able in some Measure to right ourselv
 ' upon them; neither ought you to be discourag
 ' because they have been lately so victorious again
 ' us, since it often happens that the Conquerors
 ' length are vanquish'd by the Conquered.'

All present were satisfy'd with this Determination
 and being all dismiss'd, he called all his Sons who
 were not present at the Debate, to whom he again
 declared his Intention, with Tears in his Eyes to the
 Purpose;

DEAR SONS,

' **Y**OU ought never to forget the Death of yo
 ' Grandfather *Laomedon* nor the Servitude
 ' your Aunt *Hesione*, whom the *Greeks* our invet
 ' rate Enemies, abuse at their own Pleasure, whi
 ' methinks should stir up Thoughts of Revenge
 ' your Minds; but if this do not move you, yet y
 ' ought to endeavour it for my Satisfaction, w
 ' have brought you up with the utmost Care and D
 ' ligence, and who am ready to die with Sorrow a
 ' Vexation in reflecting on the multiplied Affronts
 ' have received from them, and thou, my wise an
 ' valiant Son *Hector*, thou who art the eldest of t
 ' Brethren, I require thee chiefly to undertake t
 ' Matters thou shalt be the principal Commander
 ' executing this my Will, and all the rest will glad
 ' obey thee, yea, the whole Kingdom will willing
 ' submit to thy Conduct, whom they know to be
 ' valiant and courageous, and therefore upon the

must lay all the Burden of this War, and discharge myself thereof, not doubting but by thy Prudence and Valour all will be brought to an happy Effect, and thy Father be revived in his old Age with the Reports of thy growing Glory.'

To this Speech, *Hector* returned this mild and discreet Answer:

Dear Father, and my Sovereign Lord,

I Am satisfied that there are none of your Sons but are sufficiently inclined to require Satisfaction for any Wrongs offered us, or any of our Family, and according to the Quality of the Person abused, so doth the Injury appear greater; it is natural to Men to seek redress of Injuries, yea the very Beasts by Nature strive to do the same; neither, most dear Father, is there any of your Sons who ought more sensibly to resent the Murder of our Lord and Grandfather, than I who am the eldest; but I beseech you, before you undertake this Enterprize, to consider seriously, what may be the Issue and Event thereof, otherwise you may have cause to repent that ever it was begun; I speak not this out of Contradiction or Cowardise, but only to induce your Highness to take mature Advice and Deliberation in the Matter. You know that all *Africa* and *Europe* are subject to the *Greeks*, and that they abound with stout and valiant Soldiers, so that our Strength in Men at Arms is not comparable to theirs; why therefore should we, who live in Peace and Quietness, disturb our own Welfare and Prosperity? *Hesione* is not of so much Value that we should endanger all our Lives and Estates only for her sake; she hath been already a long Time in *Greece*, and I think it were better she should spend the rest of her Days, which cannot be

many

' many, in that Country, than that we should run
 ' such great Hazards to fetch her home again.:
 ' again declared, dread Sir, I speak not this for Fear
 ' or want of Courage, but because the chance of War
 ' is uncertain, and lest Fortune by this Adventure
 ' should confound and destroy our Realm, or at least
 ' cause us to wish a thousand times that we had never
 ' undertaken so dangerous an Enterprize.'

When *Paris* heard *Hector* thus declare his Mind, he
 was much concerned, and standing up said,

DREAD LORD,

' Beseech you hear me one Word, to what I
 ' End can this Undertaking against the *Greeks*
 ' possibly come? Are we not furnished with as gallant
 ' and courageous Knights as any in the World?
 ' Yes, certainly, and we are able to defy the greatest
 ' Force that can be brought against us; go on therefore
 ' I entreat you, in your Design in sending some
 ' Men and Ships to land and forage in *Greece*, and
 ' you please to accept of my Service, I shall most
 ' readily undertake this Employ, not doubting but to
 ' do them very great Damage, and to bring away
 ' some noble Lady, by exchanging of whom you
 ' may recover your Sister *Hesione* without further
 ' Trouble.'

Deiphobus the third Son, confirmed what *Paris* had
 said; but *Helenus*, the fourth who was a Priest and
 Southsayer, smartly replied:

Mighty Father and Sovereign,

' Beware that the Thirst of Revenge do not bring
 ' upon you greater Mischief; you know very well
 ' I understand and can foretell Things to come,
 ' you have often experienced. The Gods forbid that
 ' it should ever happen that *Paris* should be sent into
 ' *Greece*, for if you make an Assault upon them,

no

now declare and presage, you shall see this honourable City destroyed by them, and your *Trojans*, and all your Children killed; be therefore persuaded not to adventure upon what will certainly end in the utter Desolation, with the Death of yourself and Queen, and we that are your Children shall not escape; or if *Paris* go into *Greece*, all those Evils shall surely come upon you.

The King was much disturbed at these Words, and for some Time all stood silent; when *Troilus* his youngest Son briskly answered;

MY NOBLE LORDS,

WHY are you discouraged for the Words of this cowardly Priest, who you know doth as naturally hate War and Fighting, as he loves good Eating and Drinking? Who can believe that any Man knows future Events, unless they are revealed to him by the Gods? It were then great Folly in us to concern ourselves about his Dreams, If *Helenus* be afraid, let him go into the Temple and sing Service; and let us, dear Lord and Father, revenge by Force of Arms, the Injuries we have received from the *Greeks*. Send your Ships therefore instantly, and doubt not but your valiant Subjects will procure you sufficient Satisfaction from your Enemies.

The whole Assembly approving this Advice, they roke up, and *Priamus* presently dispatched his two sons, *Paris* and *Deiphobus*, to raise Forces in *Pannonia*; though *Cassandra*, his Daughter, surnamed the *Prophetess*, upon hearing this their Resolution, like one Frantick, thus cried out;

O! noble City of *Troy*, what Fury hath moved thy Citizens to bring thee to Ruin and Desolation? How soon wilt thou be overthrown and destroyed

'stroyed even unto the Ground? Oh! Queen *Hecuba*
 'for what Crime hast thou deserved to see the la-
 'mentable Death of all thy Children? Why do
 'thou not prevent *Paris* from going into Greece
 'which will be the Cause of so many deplorable
 'Mischiefs.'

She then ran to her Father, and, drowned in Tears
 humbly besought him by no Means to proceed in the
 Enterprize, because, by her Science, she certainly
 foresaw horrible Effects would undoubtedly follow.
 But neither the Dissuasions of *Hector* nor *Helenus*, nor
 the Admonitions of *Cassandra*, could prevail in the
 least upon the Mind of *Priamus*, nor stagger his Re-
 solution, as if inevitable Destiny had absolutely de-
 signed the Ruin both of himself and his Kingdom.

In the Spring, *Paris* and *Deiphobus* returned with
 three Thousand stout Soldiers, and were soon em-
 barked in twenty Ships, accompanied with *Aeneas*,
Antenor, and *Polidamus*, and landing at *Sparta*,
 were received by *Menelaus*, King thereof, with an
 Expression of Kindness and Civility, and when his
 Affairs did require his Presence in *Crete* (now *Candia*)
 he left *Paris* at his Palace in his Absence: But the
 Affection of this King was requited with a notable
 Treason and Ingratitude; for *Paris* having secretly
 contracted a Friendship with *Helena*, his Queen, the
 Sister of *Castor* and *Pollux* and accounted them one
 of the greatest Beauties in the World, he debauched
 her; and when he saw a favourable Opportunity, he
 rifled his Palace, plundered the City of *Argos*, and
 carried all away Captive, with *Helena* and her two
 Ladies of Honour, and at length brought them
 to *Troy*; the next Morning he married her in the
 chief Temple of that City: King *Priamus* received
 his Sons and their Booty with great Joy, remembering

g his hard Usage from the *Greeks* during his Captivity, and because they had utterly ruined his City in the Reign of his Father *Laomedon*, in hope likewise hereby to recover his Sister *Hesione* out of their hands. When *Cassandra* heard and saw the Rejoicing at the Marriage of *Paris*, which lasted eight days throughout the whole City, she like a frantick woman, cry'd out ;

O H ! unhappy *Trojans*, what Madness is it to rejoice at this Wedding, which shall bring so many Evils ? Your Selves and your Children shall be slain, this famous City shall be utterly destroyed : Oh ! unhappy Mothers, you shall see your sucking babes torn in Pieces before your Eyes. Oh ! most unfortunate Mother and Queen *Hecuba*, where wilt thou find Tears enough to weep for the Murder of my Children ? Oh ! blind and foolish People, why do you not send *Helena* home again, before the words of your Enemies be sheathed in your Bow-strings ? Do you believe that her King and Husband will not seek Revenge ? Yes, certainly, and woeful will his Vengeance be unto you. Oh ! unhappy *Helena*, thou wilt be the Cause of sad Calamities to our Country.

King *Priamus* hearing her thus crying, commanded Silence, which she refusing, was cast into Prison, where she continued many Days : Happy had it been for him and his People too, had they believed this warning of hers, which might have prevented those calamities that will be read with Pity to the End of the World.

Nestor, who was at that Time with King *Nestor* *Philoctetes*, hearing the News of the carrying away of his Wife, and the Ruin of his City, was extremely grieved, and sent to *Agamemnon*, King of *Mycene*, his

his Brother, to come to him, who arriving and understanding the Affair, he was mightily concerned for this Disgrace of *Menelaus*, which obliged him to acquaint the Princes of *Greece* with this notable Affront, which all the Nations had received by this Action. They all agreed to consult about this Business in their general Assemblies, where it was resolved to join their Forces together under the leading of *Agamemnon*, and revenge this Injury, and that they should oblige themselves solemnly by Oath, not to forsake War till the *Trojans* had made full Satisfaction for the Wrongs received.

Besides *Agamemnon*, many other valiant Commanders, and stout Soldiers, were met together in the *Græcian* Army, as *Palamedos*, *Achilles*, *Ajax*, *Ulysses*, *Menelaus*, *Stenelus*, *Diomedes*, *Prothefilaus*, *Idomeneus*, and *Nestor*, who was said to be Three hundred Years old, and whose wise Counsel and Eloquence was very serviceable to the *Greeks*, for he insinuated himself into the Minds of the Auditors so pleasantly, as Honey had dropt from his Mouth with his Words. They wanted no kind of Instruments for Engaging in War for an Assistance in a Siege: In short Time Things being provided, the *Græcians* landed at the Isle of *Tenedos*, three Miles from *Troy*, where they soon got Possession of the Castle though valiantly defended by the *Trojans*; after which they sent to *Priamus* to demand *Helena*, and Satisfaction for the Images they had received by *Paris*; and if not, to assure him that sudden Ruin would fall upon him.

Priamus treated the Messengers very roughly, returned them back with an absolute Denial and Refusance to their General *Agamemnon*: who thereupon ordered his Ships to sail immediately to *Troy*, when being arrived, they endeavoured to land, but

warmly received by the *Trojans*, who were prepared for them on the Shore, that there ensued a very bloody Battle, so that the *Greeks* were sometimes forced back almost to their Ships ; but being reinforced they pressed very hard upon the *Trojans*, so that a great Cry arose among them, which *Hector* the most noble Worthy, hearing, he instantly issued out of the City with fresh Forces, and meeting with *Propiselaus* who had that Day slain a great many *Trojans*, he struck him dead to the Ground ; then pressing forward, he bore down all that stood in his way, his Name being so terrible to his Enemies, that none durst withstand him ; about Evening, *Hector* returned into the City, when *Achilles* landing with his Myrmidons made a great Slaughter of the *Trojans* and at length all the rest of the Fleet landed, though without stout Opposition from *Troilus*, *Paris*, and *Phobobus*, that Night the *Greeks* encamped in the field, and the *Trojans* retired within the City, and were besieged therein by the *Greeks* ; next Morning *Hector* issued out of the Gates with a gallant Company, when *Patroclus* advanced against him with all his Force, so that his Spear pierced through his Shield ; but *Hector* with one blow cut him down, and observing his gallant Armour was desirous of it, and fighting to seize it, was immediately encountered by *Memnon* with three thousand Men, who endeavoured to seize both him and his Horse, but *Hector* remounting, made his Way through the thickest of his Foes, and overthrew all that opposed, and attempted a second Time to take off the Armour of *Patroclus*, when *Idumeneus*, King of *Crete*, came upon him with two thousand more, who being enraged at his Disappointment, made a terrible Slaughter among the *Greeks*, striking off Heads, Legs, and Arms in abundance

abundance, and killing fifteen of the most valiant *Græcian* Commanders with his own Hand : during this Skirmish, King *Memnon* carried off the Body of *Patroclus* to his Tent, and thereby defeated *Hector* of his Prize to his great Vexation.

The *Trojans* hearing that *Hector* was unhorsed, and in great danger of his Life, issued out with all the Strength they had to his Rescue, so that the Battle was renewed with more Fury than ever, and *Hector* being earnest in Fight was encompassed on all sides by the Enemy ; but as his Danger so his Valour increased, so that like a raging Lyon, he brought Ruin and Destruction wherever he came ; and having another Horse brought him, his own being slain under him, he revived the Courage of the *Trojans*, who by the Multitude of their Enemies, were even tired out, and just ready to leave the Field ; *Hector* endeavouring to put the Enemy to Flight, was hurt in the Face with an Arrow shot by King *Humerus*, but not without a quick Revenge, for *Hector* instantly returned upon him, and slew him : and presently after meeting with King *Memnon*, Ha! Traitor, said he, *that hindereſt me from taking the Arms of Patroclus I will now be avenged of thee ;* and therewith struck him dead off his Horse. This day the *Trojans* had a great Advantage of the *Greeks* ; and might have put an End to the War, had not *Hector* unhappily met with *Ajax* in an Encounter, and understanding that he was his Kinsman, instead of killing him, as he might have done, embraced him in his Arms, and invited him to come to *Troy*, and see his Kindred. *Ajax* subtilly answered, *That it was not now a convenient Time ; but if he had ſo much Kindneſs for him as he ſaid, he deſired for his ſake the Battle might be fought that Day only ;* to which *Hector* readily agreed.

wing a Horn, thereby re called all the *Trojans*
to the City, who had already begun to set Fire to
Græcian Ships, and had burnt them all if they
had not been prevented by this unfortunate Accident.
The Truce being expired, both sides soon prepared
for Battle ; and both Armies being ready, *Hector*
challenged *Achilles* who commanded the *Greeks*, with
great Force, that both fell to the Earth : *Hector*
mounted first, leaving *Achilles* on the Ground, and
fell in among the Body of his Enemies, whom he
wounded on all Hands, having his Armour covered with
Blood of his Opponents. *Achilles* recovering
himself fell likewise with great Fury upon the *Tro-*
jans, and at length again encountered *Hector*, by
whom he was again dismounted ; but being soon
raised again, there ensued a bloody Duel between
these two gallant Commanders, and they had cer-
tainly killed each other, had they not been timely
checked : The rest of the *Trojan* Generals behaved
themselves with much Courage, and *Hector* was com-
monly at the Head of them : King *Prothenor* ob-
serving his Advantage, came suddenly upon him, and
threw him to the Earth ; but *Hector* remounting in an
instant, soon dispatched him, whereat the *Trojans*
finding courage, followed the *Græcians* so close that
they fled to their Tents, whom they pursued till
night prevented them, and then returned into the
City.

After this Battle, *Agamemnon* called a Council of
War in his Tent, wherein they concluded, that it
was in vain to hope for Success against their Enemies
if the valiant *Hector* was killed, and therefore they
challenged *Achilles*, as well for his Strength as Wisdom,
to undertake it ; *Achilles* readily accepted this Charge,
knowing *Hector* to be his mortal Adversary. and

being willing he should die rather by his Hand than any other : Soon after, the *Trojans* again issued out of the City, and engaged with the *Greeks*, in which Battle the valiant *Hector* slew three of the *Greek* Princes, and again encountered *Achilles*, both of them being again dismounted by the Force of their Spears; but Night coming on, both sides retired. In the next Fight many gallant Commanders were killed, but the *Trojans* lost more than the *Greeks*. But in the seventh Battle, though *Hector* was very much dissuaded from fighting that Day, both by his Father *Priamus*, and his Wife *Andromache*, who seeing him armed fell on his Feet, together with her two little Sons, humbly entreating him to disarm himself, since she had dream'd the Night before, that if he went out that Day, he should certainly be slain, and, said she, *If you do not do it for my Sake, yet have Compassion on your dear little Children, and do not expose both them and me to a cruel Death, or cause us by your Death to be carried into Slavery in a strange Country.* But her Reasonings not in the least prevailing, his Mother, Queen *Hecuba*, and Queen *Helena*, with all his Sisters, came to him with Tears in their Eyes, and begged him not to go out ; yet all to no Purpose, for taking his Horse, he was just going into the Fight, which was already begun, when his Father *Priamus*, seizing his Horse by the Bridle, prevented him, and made him return, but he would by no means be persuaded to disarm.

The Battle was very bloody to the *Trojans*, and by the obstinate Valour of the *Greeks*, they were beat back to the City Gates, and *Morgetton*, one of *Priamus*'s natural Sons, was slain by *Achilles* ; when *Hector* heard, he was so enrag'd that putting on his Helmet, he privately got away into the Fight.

where he soon dispatched several of the most forward
 Greek Captains, and again restored the Battle by his
 presence, so that the *Greeks* lay dead on all sides :
 when *Achilles* observing *Hector* to make such Hayock
 of his Commanders, he concluded, that all his En-
 deavours or hopes of Success would be in vain whilst
Hector lived, and therefore taking a noble *Græcian*
 with him called *Polixenes*, they came upon him with
 utmost Fury imaginable, but *Hector* soon dispatched
 the Nobleman ; *Achilles* resolving to revenge his
 death, assaulted him courageously ; but *Hector* threw
 a Dart at him with such Violence, that it wounded
 him in the Thigh ; *Achilles* retired to bind up his
 wound, and then returning to the Battle with a very
 great Spear, wherewith he vowed to be the Death of
Hector, he found him carrying a *Græcian* Prince very
 heavily armed out of the Field, having thrown his
 Shield behind him for his Ease, and thereby left his
 Breast uncovered ; *Achilles* observing his Advantage,
 without being perceived by *Hector* came suddenly
 to him, and thrust his Spear into his Body,
 wherewith the gallant Worthy fell instantly dead to
 the Ground ; King *Memnon* who was present, seeing
Hector slain fell upon *Achilles* with his utmost Force,
 striking him to the Ground, and wounding him very
 dangerously, but his Soldiers laid him upon his Shield,
 and so carried him into his Tent ; the *Trojans* were
 wonderfully discouraged at his Death, and retired into
 their City with much Sorrow and Lamentation : But
 of *Priam* can express the Grief of his Father, Mother,
 Wife, and Kindred ? They tore their Garments and
 put themselves in mourning, and were for a long Time as it were distracted
 by Grief.

When *Hector* being buried with much Funeral Pomp and
 Burial, the *Trojans* fell upon the *Greeks*, and cut off

Abundance of them in Revenge of his Death ; conclude there were many slain, and much Blood spilt in the Sallies of the Besieged, and Men whom the *Trojans* put their Trust in next to *Hector* being likewise slain, they were much terrified, *Achilles* soon after killed by *Paris*, at which the *Trojans* began to take Courage again and express their Joy, but it lasted not long, for *Pyrrhus* the Son of *Achilles* being arrived from *Greece*, succeeded his Father in his Offices, and had no less Success in the Encounters, although he was but very young : He revenged his Death upon the *Trojans* in many Battles, in one of which he killed *Paris*, at last the Besieged were so unhappy as to see their *Palladium*, upon which they superstitiously believed the Safety of their City did depend stolen and carried away privately by *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* : You must know that *Troy* was built by *Dardania*, and afterwards enlarged by her Grandson *Ilus*, who named it *Illium* ; this Prince made his Prayer to the Gods that they would please to give him some Sign whether they did approve of the Building of this City ; immediately at his Wish, as the Story saith, there fell down from above, the *Palladium*, which was an Image of three Cubits long, holding in one Hand a Lance, and in the other a Spindle with a Distaff ; the Statue no sooner touched Earth, but it began to march in the Presence of the King. The Oracle afterward informed him, that *Troy* should never be taken nor destroyed whilst it remained safe ; *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* stole secretly into the Citadel of *Troy* through a Gutter, and carried away the *Palladium* ; this caused King *Priamus* to come to an Agreement with the *Greeks*, but had in mind to restore *Helena*, who was married to *Demetrius* his youngest Son, after the Death of *Polixenes*.

Eneas and *Antenor* were commissioned to treat with
 the Enemy, who concluded a Peace for a certain Sum
 of Money, and a quantity of Provisions which the
Trojans were to furnish the *Greeks* for their return.
 This Peace was but a Cheat that the *Greeks* might
 surprize them with less Difficulty; when they raised
 the Siege, they pretended to leave behind them a
 present for *Minerva* to appease her Wrath, as if they
 had displeased her by stealing away and prophane-
 ing the *Palladium*; for that Purpose they caused a
 wooden Horse of a prodigious Bigness, to be made;
 in the Belly of it they shut up a great many of the
 bravest and ablest Soldiers of the Army, and left it
 before the Walls of the City and retired with their
 whole Forces, as if for good and all; but they went
 farther than the Isle of *Tenedos*, expecting to see
 the Success of their Enterprize. The Besieged im-
 mediately go out of their City, where they had been
 shut up so long; they visit all the Quarters of the
 Trojan Camp: they admire this great wooden Horse;
 at length they consult whether they should carry it
 into their City; some were for it, others suspected
 the Deceit, among whom one *Laoon* cast his Lance
 against it, but seemed to be instantly punished, for
 two dreadful Serpents immediately killed him and his
 two Children. This Accident caused them all to re-
 fuse to drag this great wooden Engine into *Troy*.
 But they were far more eager when they heard the
 relation and Discourse of one *Sinon*, a Fellow taught
 by *Ulysses* for this Purpose, and taken as a Spy by the
Trojans; who told them, that when the Fleet was
 ready to set sail towards *Greece*, the Gods had de-
 creed a *Græcian* to be sacrificed to them, that the
 Voyage might be prosperous, and that *Ulysses*, his
 mortal Enemy having caused the Lot to fall upon

him, he was forced to run away and hide himself. Thus persisting in his Dissimulation, he told them that the Design of the *Greeks* was to reconcile themselves to the Goddess *Pallas*, and therefore they had dedicated unto her this Horse, which they had caused to be made so large, that it might not enter within the Walls of the City, and that the *Trojans* might not make use of it to their Advantage, and to the Prejudice of the *Greeks*.

This Discourse removed out of their Minds Jealousy and Suspicion, and caused them to resolve to break down a Part of the City Wall to carry in this great Horse; every one employed himself in the great Work with all their Power and Diligence, and having drawn it into the midst of the City, they departed to drink, dance and make merry, where they continued till Night, and were then overcome with Wine and Sleep: When *Sinon* saw Things in this Posture, he opened the Belly of the Horse, and let out the Soldiers that had been there shut in, and then he made a Fire to give Notice to the *Greek* Army, who hastning back without Noise, entered by the Breach lately made in the Wall, and soon dispersed themselves into every part of the City to burn and plunder it. *Pyrrhus* went directly to the Palace where he massacred King *Priamus*, and all his Sons and his Daughter *Polixena*; the rest of the poor Inhabitants had no Quarters granted them, but were cruelly murdered, without respect to Quality, Sex, Age; and thus, after ten Years Siege, this famous City was destroyed, and burnt to the Ground, about three hundred Years after it had been built by *Dardanus*, and about two Thousand eight Hundred Years from the Creation of the World. *Helena* the Occasion of all this Desolation returned with her Husband

ed to *Sparta*, where she lived till his Death. She
 ing afterwards banished by the Sons of *Menelaus*,
 to *Rhodes* to Queen *Polixena* her old Acquain-
 ce, who suffered her to be hang'd on a Tree for
 infamous and wicked Life.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.



*The second Worthy was Great Alexander,
 That valiant Captain and renown'd Commander,
 his Youth did the known World subdue,
 wept because he found no more to do.*

He

*He was a Prince that had a mighty Mind,
And to all glorious Actions was inclin'd;
With thirty Thousand Men he put to Flight
Six Hundred Thousand Persians, and quite
Destroy'd that potent Monarchy which long
Had triumph'd over Nations great and strong;
Yet he who others could subdue, by Wine
Was conquer'd, and did his Life resign.*

ALEXANDER the Great, was the Son of Philip King of Macedon and Olympias; his father after he subdued Greece, and was acknowledged their Captain General, listed the Auxiliaries of every City, by whom he was to be assisted against Invasion, or to lead them forth against any Nation for it was not doubted but that the Empire of the Persians was the Design of those great Preparations. The Number of the Foot were two Hundred Thousand, and fifteen Thousand Horse; besides which he had an Army of Macedonians, and another of a barbarous Nation, who were conquered and border'd upon his Kingdom. In the Spring, he sent Ptolemy, Amyntas, and Attalus (whose Sister he had married having divorced Olympias upon Suspicion of Incontinency) into that Part of Asia, which was under the Power of the Persians; but while the Auxiliaries of Greece were drawing into a Body, he celebrated the Nuptials of Cleopatra his Daughter, and Alexander, whom he had made King of Epirus. That Day was remarkable for the Magnificence of the Kings, the one Marrying, the other giving his Daughter in Marriage; neither was there wanting the Delights of Interludes and Masks: to the behoof whereof, when King Philip passed without a Guard between the two Alexanders, his own Son and his

Law, *Pausanias*, one of the Nobility, being suffered by none, killed *Philip* as he was going thro' the Croud, and made the Day, destined to Mirth and Marriage, black with the Lamentation of a Funeral.

This *Pausanias*, about the fourteenth Year of his Age, was enforced to be a Prostitute or Sodomite to *Attalus*: to which Indignity this Ignominy was added, *Attalus*, having afterwards brought him into the Conquest, and made him drunk, did not only expose him to his own Lust, but to all his Guests, and rendered him a common Laughing-stock among them; which *Pausanias* resenting with great Indignation, then complained of it to *Philip*; but finding that he was both deluded and delayed in his just Complaints, and likewise that his adversary was honoured with a great Addition of Power and Greatness, he converted his Anger against *Philip* himself; and that Revenge which he could not have on his Adversary, he took on his unrighteous Judge; *Pausanias* was seized, and sacrificed for the Fact.

As there were divers Nations in the Army of *Philip*, so he being slain, there were divers Agitations of Mind in them; in these Distractions, the coming of *Alexander* was a sovereign Remedy, who in a very commanding Speech, quieted their Minds, and procured himself a very great Esteem from them: He was but twenty Years old, and gave exceeding Hopes of growing Virtue; he freed the *Macedonians* from Tribute whatsoever, unless a discharge from the King, wherewith they were extremely satisfied, deeming, that they had only lost the Person, but not the Virtue or Valour of their King; he caused all who were guilty of his Father's Death, to be slain at his Funeral; he awed many Nations who were ready

ready to rebel, and marching privately into Greece, called the Magistrates of all the Cities to Corinth, whom he was made General in the Place of his Father; after which he proceeded in his Preparation for the *Persian* War begun by his Father, during which he had notice that the *Athenians*, *Lacedaemonians*, and *Thebans* had revolted to the *Persians*; the Treachery of *Demosthenes* the Orator, who corrupted him with a great Sum of Gold; but upon *Alexander's* Approach they soon returned again to their Obedience, the *Thebans* only persisting, who were thereupon quickly subdued, their City levelled to the Ground, and their Citizens sold for Captives.

Alexander being now wholly intent upon the Conquest in *Asia*, put to death all his Kindred or Friends that he imagined might nourish any aspiring Thoughts; after which having drawn his Army all into one Body, he speedily embarked them, and being come within Sight of *Asia*, enflamed with an incredible Ardour and Spirit, he erected twelve Altars, where he made Vows to the Gods of War; he then divided all his Patrimony and Kingdom, which he had in *Macedonia* and *Europe*, among his Friends, alledging that *Asia* was sufficient for himself. And before any of his Ships sailed he offered Sacrifices, Desiring Victory in this War; in which he was to be the Avenger of *Greece*, so often invaded by the *Persians*, whose Empire was grown old and fit for Change; it being now high Time that the Turn should come about, when others who would use Power, better should enjoy it; neither were the Resolutions of his Army less presaging good Fortune than his own, who forgetting their Wives and Children, and the War which was so far from their Country, assured to themselves the *Persians* Gold,

the Riches of the East, as if already in their possession.

When they drew near the *Asian Shore*, *Alexander* threw a Dart, as into an Enemy's Country, and landing ashore in his Armour, vaulted twice or thrice into the Air; he there again sacrificed, praying, that those Countries might willingly receive him as King; he did the same at *Ilium*, upon the Tombs of those who fell in the *Trojan War*; advancing afterward towards the Enemy, he made Proclamation, that none of his Soldiers should plunder, since they ought to spare their own Goods, and not destroy what they came to possess; In his Army were twenty two thousand Foot, and four thousand five hundred Horse, and a Fleet of one hundred and eighty Ships; with which inconsiderable Force, it may be wonderful, he durst undertake to overcome all the Western World, especially since his Army did not consist of stout young Men in the Flower of their Age, but chiefly of old Soldiers, some of whom, according to the Laws of War, ought, for their Age, to have been discharged from further Service, being such as he had both his Father and Grandfather, whereby *Maedon* now seemed select Masters of War, rather than young Soldiers, there being no File-Leader who was not sixty Years old, the Order of the Camp being so different as it appeared like the Senate of some ancient Commonwealth; therefore in the Battle, no Persian thought of Flight, but of Victory: having no regard to the Nimbleness of their Feet, but in the strength of their Arms.

On the other side, *Darius King of Persia*, considering his Strength, affirmed, that he would have done by Policy or Circumvention, since it was not so agreeable to his Grandeur to steal a Victory, and therefore

Gold,

therefore thought more honourable to admit the Enemy to enter his Country, than to fall upon him on the borders: The first Battle was at the Plain of *Aradus*, where an Army of six hundred thousand *Perians* were overcome as much by the Policy of *Alexander*, as the Courage of the *Macedons*; great was the Slaughter of the Enemy, but he lost only nine hundred Footmen, and one Hundred and twenty Horse, who, to encourage the rest, he caused to be honourably buried, and Statues were erected for them as for some memorable Commanders, bestowing great Privileges on their Relations and Kindred: After this Victory, the greatest part of *Asia* submitted to him. He made many Wars with the Lieutenants of *Darius*, whom he overcame not so much by Arms, as by the Terror of his Name.

While he was thus Victorious he understood by a Captive, that a Treason was contrived against him by *Alexander*, Son in Law to *Antipater* (then the King's Lieutenant in *Macedonia*) but fearing if he should put him to Death it might occasion some Tumult in *Macedon*, he only confined him to Prison in Bonds. After this, he advanced to *Gordium*, situate between both the *Phrygia's*, which City he desired to be the Master of, not so much for the Plunder, as because he had heard that in the Temple of *Jupiter*, which was in it, there was consecrated the Plough of *Gordius*, the Knots of whose Cords, if any could unloose, the Oracle of old had presaged he should reign over *Asia*: The Original of the Story was this: When *Gordius* was ploughing in this Country with his Oxen, great Flights of Birds of all Sorts flew round him, who going to the Southsayers and Astrologers of the next City to know the meaning, he met at the Gate a Virgin of admirable Beauty, and asking readily of

whether he should go to be resolved of his Doubt,
 having some Knowledge herself in the Art by the
 Instructions of her Parents, told him, 'That the King-
 dom and Government of that Country was presaged
 to him thereby, and offered him to be a Companion
 of his good Fortune, by giving herself in Marriage
 to him : ' He was unwilling to refuse so fair a Con-
 dition, which seemed the first Felicity of his King-
 dom : After this Marriage, a Sedition arose among
 the *Phrygians*, and Counsel being asked, what would
 put an End to these Mischiefs, the Oracle replied,
 'That there was a Necessity of a King ; ' and being
 in demanded, who he should be, Answer was made
 'That they should make him King whom they
 should find with a Plough entering into *Jupi-
 ter's Temple* ; ' *Gordius* was the Man, whom they
 presently saluted as their King, who consecrated
 regal Majesty in that Temple the Plough, by which
 Kingdom was conferred upon him. After him
 reigned his Son *Midas*, who being instructed by *Orpheus*
 the Solemnities of worshipping their Gods, he filled
Phrygia with Religion and Ceremonies, by which
 during his Life, he was thought safer than by Arms.
Alexander soon took the City and entering the
 Temple, enquired for the Plough; which being
 shewn him, when he could not discover the Ends of
 the Cords, lying hid among the Multiplicity of the
 Windings, he gave a violent Interpretation to the
 sense of the Oracle, and cutting the Cords asunder
 with his Sword, the Knots were undone, and
 he found the Ends lying undiscovered in the My-
 sty of the Twists. Mean while he heard of *Da-
 rius's* Approach with a formidable Army, and fear-
 ing the Danger of the Straights of *Taurus*, he march'd
 hastily over that Mountain, his Foot going five
 Hundred

Hundred Furlongs without respite ; coming to *Talus*, and being taken with the pleasant River *Cydnus* running through the City, he disarmed, and, covered with Dust and Sweat, threw himself into it, which was so very cold that it caused a Chillness and numbing in every Joint, which rendered him speechless, and made his Condition very dangerous ; and more because he had received that Day from *Cappadocia*, that *Philip* his chief Physician, in whom he put most Confidence, was corrupted by *Darius* to destroy him : However, the Case being desperate, he ordered him to prepare a Potion, and having received the Cup, he delivered these Letters to him, and stedfastly beheld him as he drank the Potion, and observing no Alteration in his Countenance while reading them, he became more chearful, and in few Days he was perfectly recovered.

And now *Darius* advanced toward him with three hundred thousand Foot, and one hundred thousand Horse ; and tho' the Multitude of his Enemies did somewhat disturb him, yet when he reflected on what mighty Actions, and what notable Conquests he had performed with as few Men, he resumed his former Courage, but thought necessary by no Means to delay fighting, lest Discouragement might happen to his Soldiers, therefore riding through the midst of his Troops, by several Speeches and Orations, endeavour'd to confirm their Valour, and telling them, ' The World is no Soldiers comparable to them, and that this Battle would put an End to their Labours, ' their Glory and Renown would Remain for ever. *Darius* on the other side was no less industrious, monishing his Men not to forget the antient Glory of the *Persian* Empire, and of their everlasting Po-

of it which was granted them by the immortal Gods.

After this the Battle was fought with great Resolution, in which both Kings were wounded, and the Victory was doubtful till *Darius* fled, whereupon he followed a great Slaughter of the *Persians*, and slew a great number of Foot, and ten Thousand Horse being slain, and forty thousand taken Prisoners; of the *Macedonians* were slain one hundred and thirty Foot, and one hundred and fifty Horse; much Gold and other rich Moveables were found in the *Persian* Camp, and among the Captives there were the Mother and Wife of *Darius*, and his Daughters; to comfort whom, when *Alexander* came in Person with some Soldiers, they embracing one another, expecting present Death, made a scream of Lamentation, then humbling themselves to the Feet of *Alexander*, they desired not Life, but only to be relieved till they had buried *Darius*; *Alexander* moved to their Pity, assured them he was alive, and removed from them the Fear, of Death, commanded they should be honoured, as Queens, and that the Daughters should chuse them Husbands according to their Quality: After which observing the Riches and precious Furniture of *Darius*, he was possess'd with admiration, and then first begun to delight in Luxurious Banquets and Feasts, and to be tempted by the Beauties of *Perfinoe* his Captive, on whom he had a Son, named *Hercules*. But considering *Darius* was yet alive, he commanded *Parmenio* to seize on the *Persian* Fleet, and sent other Commanders to take Possession of some Cities in *Asia*, who soon covered themselves up with vast Sums of Gold, upon the Fame of this great Victory.

He then advanced into *Syria*, where many Kings of the East with Fillets and Mitres met him, some whom he received as Friends, others he deprived their Kingdoms, preferring new Kings, and among others *Abdolomins* was by him chosen King of *Syria*, who before lived miserably, his only Employment being to scour Ditches, and water Gardens. *Alexander* rejecting the Nobility lest they should impute their Royalty to their Birth, and not to his Generosity.

The Citizens of *Tyre* sending him a weighty Crown of Gold, on pretence of gratifying him: The Gift was gratefully accepted, and the Ambassadors were told, *He would come thither himself, and pay his Vows to Hercules*; who alledging he might perform them better in the old Town of *Tyre*, in the ancient Church he was so incensed, that he threatened utterly to destroy their City; and immediately drawing his Army to the Island, was resolutely received by the *Tyrians* who depended on Assistance from *Carthage*, but the sailing, they were not long after surprized by *Trials*, and destroyed: He then took *Rhodes*, *Egypt* from *Cicilia*, upon Composition, and resolved to visit the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*, to enquire of future Events, and his own Original, since his Mother *Olympias* had confessed to his Father *Philip*, that *Alexander* was not begot by him, but by a vast great Serpent; and *Philip*, a little before his Death, openly declared, *That Alexander was not his Son*; and divorced *Olympias* as guilty of Incontinence. *Alexander* therefore being ambitious of being a God, to free his Mother from Disgrace, sent some best hand with Presents to the Priests, ordering them to give Answers they should return; so that entering the Temple, they instantly saluted him as the Son of *Ammon*.

Ammon, who being joyful of this Adoption by this City, commanded that *Jupiter Ammon* should be deemed his Father: He then demanded, *Whether full Revenge had been taken of his Father's Murderers.* It was answered, *That his Father could neither be killed nor die, but the Revenge for King Philip was fully performed.* In Answer to a third Demand, it was said, *That both Victory in all Wars, and the Possession of all Lands was granted to him.* His Commanders and Intimates were likewise enjoind by the Priests to worship him as a God, and not as a King. From hence he was possessed with wonderful Insolence and Pride, altogether estranging himself from his former Familiarity, learn'd of the *Græcians* and *Macedonians*: He then built *Alexandria* and settled a Colony of *Macedons* there, commanding it should be the chief City of *Egypt*.

Darius flying to *Babylon*, sent Letters to *Alexander*, offering him a vast Sum of Money for redeeming the captive Ladies; who returned Answer, *That to redeem them he must not only give his Money but his Empire.* *Darius* soon after writ again, proposing his Daughter in Marriage, and a great part of the Empire; but *Alexander* writ back, *That he gave him only what was his own before*; and commanded him to come as a Suppliant to him, and to permit the Conqueror to dispose of the Kingdom at his own Pleasure: *Darius* hereby despairing of Peace, prepared for War, and advanced against *Alexander* with six hundred thousand Foot, and one hundred thousand Horse: In his March he was informed his Wife was dead, and that *Alexander* had been extremely kind to her and the rest, lamenting her death, and assisting at her Funeral, and that he often went to comfort his Mother and Daughters, whereat he con-

fessed, ' He was truly conquered, since after so many
 ' Battles his Enemy had likewise overcome him
 ' Kindness, and that it was some Comfort to him
 ' in his Misery to be subdued by so gallant an Adversary.
 ' fary.' He thereupon writ a third Time to him
 giving him many Thanks for his civil Respects to his
 Family, offering his other Daughter, and the greater
 part of his Kingdom, even to the River Euphrates
 and thirty thousand Talents for the other Captives.
Alexander answered, ' That giving Thanks to his
 ' Enemy was superfluous, neither had he done
 ' Thing either for Flattery or Fear of future Evils
 ' or in hope of Peace, but out of the Greatness
 ' of his Mind, whereby he had learned to contend against
 ' the Forces, but not the Calamities of his Enemy.
 ' He promised to allow the same Grants to his
 ' Son, if he would be his Second, not his Equal.
 ' but as the World could not be governed by
 ' Suns, no more could it endure the Government
 ' of two such great Empires in a safe Condition; therefore,
 ' said he, come if you will, and this very Day
 ' surrender yourself to me, or else prepare for
 ' Battle the next, wherein you have no reason to promise
 ' yourself any better Success than you have already
 ' found.'

Next Day both Armies stood ready to fight, but
 which Instant *Alexander* possess'd with too much
 fell into a deep Sleep, and was hardly waked by his
 men; and all admiring that he, who usually was so
 little, should now be overcome therewith, in so great
 Danger, he replied, ' That his being delivered from
 ' a great Fear was the Occasion of it, since now
 ' was to fight with all the Forces of *Darius* at once
 ' being before afraid the War would be decided
 ' should the *Persians* have divided their Army.'

At the Battle both Armies viewed each other, the *Macedonians* admired the Multitude, greatness of Body, and beautiful Armour of their Enemies, The *Persians* were amazed to think how often so many thousands of them had been overcome with so few Soldiers: *Alexander* bid his Soldiers, 'Not be troubled at the multitude or Strength of their Enemies, but to consider this was the third Time they had fought with them, and that they were never the more valiant for flying away so often; that they ought to despise an Army shining with Gold and Silver, since their Iron would soon purchase it to themselves.' Then both Armies engaging the *Macedonians*, in contempt of the Enemy so often conquered, threw themselves upon the Swords of their Adversaries, and the *Persians* desired rather manfully to die, than be again defeated, seldom more Blood was shed in any Fight; *Darius* seeing his Forces routed would willingly have died himself, but those next him compelled him to fly; some persuaded him to break down the Bridge of *Cydnus*, and stop the Enemy's Progress; who answered, 'That he would not provide for his Safety so dishonourably, by exposing so many Thousands of his own Soldiers to the Fury of the Enemy, who ought to be allowed the same Way to escape which lay open to himself.'

Alexander was still personally present in the greatest Difficulties, and where the Enemy stood firmest, he appear'd in amongst them, and made the most pressing Dangers more his own than his Soldiers. In this Battle he gained to himself the whole Empire of *Asia*, in the fifth Year of his Reign, so happily, that none durst rebel, the *Persians* whose Empire had continued so many Years, now patiently endured the Yoke of servitude. His Soldiers refresh'd and rewarded, the

Booty being so great that they were thirty Days in dividing it, he found hid eleven thousand Talents and then took *Persepolis*, the chief Seat of the Kingdom, renowned for many Years, and full of the Spoils of the World, which were now discovered in the Destruction thereof. At this Place, eight hundred *Greeks*, who had been formerly taken Captive by the *Persians* came to *Alexander* with their dismembered Bodies, desiring him as he had delivered *Greece* so he would likewise them from the Cruelty of their Enemies; the King granted them to return home but they rather chose to be seated in some Plantation there, lest instead of Joy, they should present to their parents the lamentable and loathed Spectacle of themselves.

Mean Time *Darius* was seized on by his own Kingmen, and fetter'd in golden Chains, in a *Parthian* Town, called *Tannus*, thinking thereby to purchase Favour of the Conqueror; *Alexander* pursuing his full Speed, came to the same Town the next Day and was informed that *Darius* was by Night carried away in a close Waggon; therefore ordering his Army to follow, he pursued him with only seven thousand Horse, encountering several Dangers by the Way and having run many Miles without gaining any Intelligence of him, he staid to refresh his Troops when one of his Soldiers going to the next Spring found *Darius* there, bleeding through many Wounds but yet alive, who observing the Soldier to be a *Persian* Captive, he said, 'It was some Comfort to him in his deplorable Misfortunes, that he should speak to one who understood him, and should not breathe forth his last Words in vain:' He desired him to be present to *Alexander*, 'His real Sense of the many Obligations received from him, which he was for

he had not the Happiness to return, since he had demeaned himself toward his Mother and Children, not as an Enemy, but a King; and that he was more happy in an Adversary than in his own Kindred, since *Alexander* had spared the Lives of his near Relations, whereas his own Life was taken away by his Kinsman, to whom he had given both Life and Kingdoms, for which he should receive the Recompence due to a Conqueror. All the Return he could make him for his repeated Favours, was, as a dying Man, to beseech the Powers above, and the Powers below, and the Gods that dispose of Scepters, to bestow upon him the Empire of the whole World. For himself he desired rather a solemn than sumptuous Funeral; as to his Death, the Revenge ought to be exemplary, it being not only *Alexander's*, but the common Cause of all Kings, and would be as dishonourable as dangerous to be passed over, since hereby he might both declare his justice, and procure his future Safety; and in hope of his performing it, he gave his Soldier his right hand, the only Pledge of the Faith of a King, and then after gave up the Ghost. *Alexander* coming ther, and hearing this Relation, having beheld the miserable Condition wherein he was, with Tears lamented his Death, so unworthy his former Grandeur, and commanded his Body to be buried like a King among the Tombs of his Predecessors.

Alexander after this honoured the Soldiers he lost in pursuit of *Darius*, with great Funeral Expences, dividing fifteen thousand Talents among their surviving Companions. He now received Intelligence, that after his Departure, almost all Greece combined to recover their Liberty in his Absence, the *Lacedemonians* leading the Van, who despising the Peace with

Philip and *Alexander*. *Agis* their King became General of this War, which Insurrection *Antipater* suppressed in the Beginning, though with great Blood on both sides. *Agis* making terrible slaughter of Enemies, and sometimes driving whole Troops before him. After the Death of *Darius*, *Alexander's* Soldiers did not doubt but the War was quite finished expecting nothing but a speedy Return to their Country, and in their Imagination already embracing their Wives, and Children, when *Alexander* calling General Council, declared unto them. 'That they had gained nothing by so many famous Victories; 'if their more Eastern Enemies were yet untouched; 'neither did he make War to conquer the Persians; 'but the Empire of *Darius*, and that those were taken; 'pursued that fled away, and revolted from him. Having by this Speech revived the Courage of his Men, he subdued the *Maridons* and *Hircanians*; at this Place *Tbalestria*, or *Minothea* Queen of the *Araxians* addressed herself to him, attended with three hundred thousand Women, having travelled two or five Days thro' many terrible Nations, only, as she said, To have a Son by so great a Conqueror. Her Countenance, and the Cause of her coming, were the Subject of much Wonder, both for the Strangeness of her Habit and Request. To satisfy which, the King took thirty Days leisure, and when she thought she was with Child, she took her Leave and departed.

Alexander now assumed the Habit and Diadem of the King of *Persia*, as if transformed into the Fashion and Customs of the Conquered; and to prevent Envy he commanded his Friends likewise to wear long Robes of Gold and Purple; and to imitate their Riotousness he divided the Night by Turns among Troops of Court Ladies, admired both for Birth and Beauty, and

ereto Feasts and Plays to complete his Luxury : which caused great Indignation among his Commanders, to see him so far degenerated from his Father *Philip*, that he did not care to have his own Country so much as mentioned, being overcome with the same Vices which were the Overthrow of his Enemies ; yet he politically permitted his Soldiers to carry these Women which were their Captives, to make the War less tedious, and their Desires to abate returning home, and likewise that *Macedonia* might be the less exhausted with Recruits, if young Soldiers born in the Camp should succeed their old Fathers. The *Parthians* being next subdued, *Andragoras*, a noble *Persian* was made their Governor, from whom the Kings of *Parthia* derived their Original. In the mean time *Alexander* exercised his Rage on his own Men, more like an Enemy than a King, especially on those who upbraided him for subverting the Customs of his Country, for which Offence old *Parmenio*, next to the Dignity to the King, and his Son *Philotas*, though on other Pretences, were put to Death ; upon which, Murmurs arose throughout the Camp in comparison to these Innocents, and secret Whispers, that they could hope for little better to themselves ; which being told *Alexander*, he declared he would send one into *Macedonia* to give an Account of his Conquests, desiring his Soldiers to write freely to their Friends, who were glad of such an Opportunity ; when done, he demanded the Letters to be secretly brought him, whereby having discovered every Man's Opinion of him, he reduced those who had writ secretly into one Company, with an Intent either to destroy or distribute them into Colonies in the furthest Parts of the World.

He

He then subdued the *Dracons*, and divers other Nations inhabiting at the Foot of Mount *Caucasus*, where *Bessus*, one of the Favourites of *Darius*, was brought bound in Chains, who not only betrayed but killed his King, whom *Alexander* delivered to the Brothers of *Darius* to be tormented in revenge of his Treason ; and to leave his Name in those remote Countries, he built a City which he named *Alexandria* on the River *Tanais*, within seventeen Days, making a Wall about it six Miles compass, and transplanting thither the People of three Cities adjacent, built by *Cyrus* ; he likewise built twelve Cities amongst the *Bactrians* and *Sogdians*, wherein he placed all whom he found seditious in his Army ; after this, one Holy-day he called his chief Captains together to a Banquet, where mention being made of the Exploits performed by *Philip*, *Alexander* preferred himself above his Father, and extolled his own Achievements to the Sky, the greatest part of his Guests assenting thereto, but *Clytus* an old Commander, upon Confidence of the King's Friendship, still persisted to magnify the Actions of *Philip* ; which so enflamed *Alexander* that snatching a Spear from one of the Guards, he killed him at the Feast, and insulted over his dead Body ; but his Passion being abated, he heartily repented that rash Action, lamenting his innocent old Friend whom Wine and Gluttony had thus destroyed, and would have done Execution upon himself for the same, had not his Friend prevented him ; yet melting in Tears, he embraced the dead Body, handled his Wounds, and confessed to him his Madness, as if alive, and taking the Spear again into his Hands, he had certainly slain himself, if the Attendants had not interposed. This Resolution to die continued with him several Days after ; the Remembrance of his

orse, who was Sister to *Clytus*, still renewed his
 grief for making her so cruel a Recompence for her
 punishment she had given him, and that being a
 young Man and a Conqueror, he should requite her
 so brought him up in her Arms, with Blood and Mur-
 der. He then reflected on the Disgrace this Act would
 procure him both in his own Army and the conquered
 Nations, appearing now more terrible among his Friends
 at a Banquet, than being armed in the Face of his Ene-
 mies; then *Parmenio* and *Philotas*, and all the Prin-
 ces he had destroyed in *Macedon*, representing them-
 selves to his Memory, for which he abstained four
 days from eating a bit of Meat, till he was at last
 prevailed upon by the Prayers of the whole Army,
 firing him not so to resent the Death of one, as
 thereby to destroy them all, nor to forsake those
 whom he had brought into the utmost Parts of the
 World, among barbarous and cruel Nations, suffici-
 ently provoked by his Invasion.

The Persuasions of *Calisthenes*, the Philosopher,
 and his familiar Acquaintance, prevailed much upon
 him, being bred up with him in the School of *Aristotle*,
 and whom he sent for on purpose to record his Con-
 quests and Victories. Having therefore resolved to
 pursue the War, he took several Nations, who sub-
 mitted to him, into his Protection; yet not long af-
 ter, to render himself still more hateful, he com-
 manded, That he would not only be worshipped but
 adored; which was the only Thing he had forbidden
 his proud Imitation of the Persian Kings. *Ca-*
listhenes was the most resolute Opposer of this Inno-
 vation, which ruined both him and divers others Prin-
 ces of *Macedon*, who were all put to Death under
 the pretence of Treason; yet would not the *Macedons*
 submit to Adoration, but retained their ancient Custom
 of

of saluting their King. He next marched into *India* to bind his Empire with the Ocean, and the further *East*; and to make himself and his Army more renowned, he covered the Trappings of their Horses and the Arms of his Soldiers with Silver; when he came to the City of *Nysa*, the Inhabitants made Resistance, because of their religious Confidence in the Assistance of their God *Bacchus*, by whom the City was built, which he commanded should be spared that he might follow the Footsteps of their Deity; he then led his Army to see the holy Hill of *Bacchus* which was cloathed with Vines and Ivy so naturally and elegantly, as if adorned by the Hand and Industry of the Planter; from hence he marched to the Hills of *Dedales* and the Kingdom of Queen *Cleopatra* who yielding to him without Resistance, received back her Kingdom, redeeming it, by exposing herself to his Pleasure, and obtaining that by Wantonness which she could never have recovered by Force of Arms; she called her Son then begotten by him, *Alexander* who after enjoyed the Kingdom of the *Indians*; he was afterwards called by her Subjects, *The Royal Harlot*.

Having march'd almost thro' all *India* he came length to a Rock, as wonderful for its Bigness as its Ascent, into which many Nations fled for Security, and understood that *Hercules* was by an Earthquake hindered from taking it; being thereupon transported with Ambition, to transcend the Actions and Labours of *Hercules*, he with almost infinite Difficulty and Danger became Master of it, and took into Protection all the Nations thereabout. One of the *Indian* Kings, named *Porus*, was as admirable for his Strength of Body as Greatness of Mind, who having Notice of *Alexander's* Advance, prepared an Army to enter

in him ; the Battles being joined, he demanded of
 the *Macedons* their King, being resolved, as a private
 Enemy, to fight with him Hand to Hand. *Alex-*
ander made no delay to answer him ; and in the first
 encounter, falling head-long to the Ground, his
 Horse being killed under him, he was preserved by
 the Concourse of his Guard. *Porus*, almost covered
 with Blood from the many Wounds he received, was
 taken Prisoner, and had such Indignation to be over-
 come that tho' he had Quarter given, he would re-
 ceive no Sustenance, nor suffer his Wounds to be
 dressed, being with much Difficulty persuaded to be
 contented to live. *Alexander*, in honour to his Va-
 lour, sent him back safe to his own Kingdom ; he
 erected there two Cities, one called *Nicea*, and
 the other *Bucephali*, after the Name of his Horse ;
 he then overthrew the Armies of the *Adrestians*, and
 others other People, and marching to the *Eupbitans*,
 he found they attended his coming with an Army of
 two hundred thousand Horse, whereupon all his Sol-
 diers being tired, as well by the Number of their
 Victories as their Labours, humbly besought him with
 Tears, ' To put a Period to his Wars, and now at
 last to think of returning to their Country, entreat-
 ing him to consider the Years of his Soldiers whose
 Age could scarce suffice to carry them home again.'
 Some shewed their grey Hairs, others their Wounds,
 some their Bodies consumed with Sicknes, others with
 loss of Blood, which they had freely shed in conti-
 nual Warfare, both with himself and Father, and
 therefore desired, ' That the Remains of their worn
 Bodies might be buried in the Graves of their An-
 cestors ; and however, if he would not spare them
 yet, that he would spare himself, and not to tempt
 his good Fortune by venturing it too far.' Moved
 with

with these just Petitions, he, to give an End to his Victories, commanded his Camp to be made exceeding magnificent, that by the large Extent thereof the Enemy should be terrified, and his Fame admired in Future Ages: his Soldiers never undertook any Thing more readily, and then falling upon their formidable Enemy with all their Might, they soon put that undisciplined Multitude to Flight, and with great Joy returned to their Quarters,

From thence he marched to the River *Acestines*, which he sailed to the Ocean, where two Nations, whom *Hercules* was the Founder, submitted to him from whence he sailed to the *Sycambrians*, who were fourscore and three thousand armed Foot, and three score thousand Horse, were ready to receive him. Having overthrown them in the Field, he came to their chief City, and being himself the first Man that scaled the Walls, when he found them unguarded, he leaped down into the City alone without any Guard. The Enemy seeing him single, with a great Shout, ran toward him from every Place, hoping to the Death of one Man to end the Wars of all the World, and revenge the Quarrel of so many Nations. *Alexander* resolutely resisted them, and fought alone against so many Thousands. It is incredible to be spoken, that neither the Multitude of his Enemies, nor the Fury of their Weapons, nor the Cries they made to encourage one another, could any Way affright him. He alone killed and Put to Flight so many, but at length finding himself overpowered, he got to the Body of a Tree close under the Wall, where he a long Time sustained their Fury, till his Soldiers understanding his Danger, leap'd down to his Assistance, many of whom were slain, and the Battle continued doubtful until, the Walls being beat down,

where

ole Army came to his Rescue. In this Fight be-
shot with an Arrow under the Breast, he fainted
h loss of Blood, yet fought so long with one Knee
the Ground, till he had killed two who wounded
n.

The Cure was more grievous than the Wound,
being at last recovered, though with extreme Dif-
fulty, he sent *Polypercan* with his Army to *Babylon*,
himself going with a select Party aboard his Fleet
make further Discovery of the Ocean, and landing
the City of King *Ambigerus*, the Inhabitants be-
ing he could not be overcome by the Sword,
tioned their Darts, wherewith they forced him from
Walls, and killed many of his Soldiers, among
ers *Ptolomy* was deadly wounded and being ready
expire, an Herb was shewn to *Alexander* in a
am, which being found and steeped in his Drink,
covered *Ptolomy* and the greater Part of the Army;
length the City being taken, he returned to his
s and sacrificed to the Ocean, imploring a happy
rn to his Country, and at length arrived at the
uth of the River *Indus*, where, as a Monument of
Atchievements, he built the City of *Barsa*.
fter this, he married *Statira*, *Darius's* Daughter,
gave the most noble Virgins of all Nations for
es to his Princes, thereby to mitigate his own
t. He then called his Army together, and pro-
d to pay all their Debts, that they might carry
e their Booty and Pay entire, which magnificence
remarkable for the vastness of the Sum? Twenty
thousand Talents being laid out in this Affair,
old Soldiers being thus sent home, the younger
much displeased, and began to mutiny, that
had not the same Favour; some of whom *Alex-*
chastized, and persuaded others; but at length
find

finding Words would not prevail, he leaped unarm'd from his Throne, among the armed Multitude, and seized twelve of the chief Authors of the Sedition, hurried them to execution, none daring to offer the least Resistance. Calling then together the Persian Soldiers, he extolled their constant Fidelity both to himself and their former Kings, and declared he would now commit himself unto their Custody, and no longer to the *Macedons*; and accordingly chose a thousand of them for his Life-Guard, mingling also several Regiments of *Persians* among the *Macedons*, to learn their Discipline; which his Army took so much to Heart, that, all weeping, they repaired to him, beseeching him rather to punish them than to give them such a severe Affront upon them, by which Submission they prevailed so far, that he dismiss'd and sent them to *Macedonia*: eleven thousand of his old Soldiers, and their Pay was continued to them in their Return, and they had still served.

Returning to *Babylon*, from the furthest Coast of the Ocean, he had notice that Ambassadors from *Libyæ* and other Cities in *Africa*, as also from *Sicily*, *France*, *Sardinia* and divers Cities in *Italy*, attended his Arrival, the Terror of his Name having so possess'd the World, that all Nations submitted to him as a King destined to be their Ruler. For this Cause, approaching *Babylon*, to keep as it were a Parliament of the whole World, some Magicians advised him not to enter that City, affirming it would be fatal to him; therefore declining it, he turned aside to *Berisia*, a City heretofore unpeopled on the other side *Euphrates*, where he was importuned by *Anaxarchus* the Philosopher, to despise the Predictions of the Magicians as false and uncertain; and he was certain, and if proceeding from Destiny or Necessity, he

not to be prevented. Going therefore to *Babylon*, after a while he again prepared a solemn Feast, which he had for some time intermitted, where he devoted himself absolutely to Mirth, both Day and Night; after which *Theffalus* his Physician, invited him and his Companions to another Debauch; where taking the Cup into his Hand, in the middle of his Draught, he groaned as if he had been struck through with a sword, and his Body became so extream tender, that he complained, if but touched, as though he had been wounded; his Friends said, his Disease was occasioned by Excess of Wine, though it were really Treason, the Infamy whereof the Power of his Succors did suppress. The Author of this Treason was *Antipater*, who, when he beheld his dearest Friends, commanded to death, his Son-in-law slain, and himself who had performed such considerable Service in *Greece*, disrespected and accused by his Mother *Olympias* of many Insolences, and likewise considered his late Severity to his Lieutenants, and expecting the same Treatment; to make sure Work with the King, he suborned his Son *Cassander*, with his Brother *Philip* and *Tolla*, who used to minister to him, to poison him; so great was the Strength of the Poison, that it could not be contained in Iron, Brass, or any Thing but a Horse's Hoof; Four Days after, *Alexander* finding Death certainly approaching, said, He believed it was the Fate of his Family to die about thirty Years old. After which he pacified his Soldiers who were ready to mutiny, suspecting he perished of Treason; being therefore brought into the High Place of the City, he admitted all into his Presence, and gave them his right Hand to kiss; and when all was over, he appeared without the least Trouble comforting those who impatiently lamented; his Courage being

being now as invincible against Death, as former
 against his Enemies. The Soldiers departing he asked
 his Friends about him, *If they thought they should*
have another King like him. When all holding the
 Peace, he confidently presaged as if he had seen
 with his Eyes, *That Macedon should lose much Blood*
in his Quarrel, and many thousand Lives would be
crushed at his Funeral. He then commanded his Body
 to be buried in the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, and
 then fainting away, his Attendants demanded what
 he would constitute Heir of his Empire; he only an-
 swered, *To the most Worthy;* so great was the
 vigour of his Mind, that though he left behind him
 his Son Hercules, his Brother Aridrus, and his Wife
 Roxana big with Child, yet forgetting those Obligations,
 he only nominated *The most Worthy* to be
 Heir; as if it were unreasonable that any but a
 valiant Man should succeed a Conqueror. With these
 Words, as if the Spirit of Discord had been
 among them, his chief Captains instantly grew
 jealous of each other, and privately forgot to gain
 Favour of the Soldiers to themselves: on the
 Day being speechless, he gave the Ring off his
 Finger to Perdicas, which for the present pacified the
 growing Dissentions; for though by Voice he
 not nominated Heir, yet by Choice he seemed to
 do so. Alexander deceased, being thirty three Years
 one Month old, a Man endowed with a mighty
 Spirit above other Men, whose Mother Olympias dreamt
 when he was conceived, that she had Commerce
 with a God, and by his Actions he after seemed to
 be above the Condition of mortal Men; there appeared
 also many Presages of his future Greatness on his Birth-
 day, for two Eagles flying all that Day round about

Palace, settled at last upon the Battlements of his
her's Court, seeming to prognosticate to him the
Empires of *Europe* and *Asia*, and on the same
by his Father received the glad Tidings of two
Rories, one in *Illyria*, and another in the *Olympick*
ce. He was of admirable Apprehension and Lear-
g, and was educated under *Aristotle*, the most famous
osopher. Being invested in his Father's King-
n, he commanded himself to be called, *King of*
Countries, and *Lord of the World*; so great a Con-
fidence had his Soldiers in his good Fortune, that he
ing present, they feared not, tho' unarmed, the
ce of an Enemy. He never encountered any Ad-
sary whom he did not overcome, nor besieged any
which he did not take, nor invaded any Nation
whom he did not triumph, and therefore deser-
ly gained the Name of *Alexander the Great*, and
of the *Worthies of the World*. Yet was at length de-
ved by the Villainy and Treason of his own Friends
Subjects. He lived in the Year of the World
1, before Christ 337 Years.

JULIUS

JULIUS CÆSAR,



GREAT Julius Cæsar next attain'd the Name
 Of the Third Worthy ; whose immortal Fame,
 Remains still fresh in the Records of Time ;
 He to the Empire of the World did climb :
 And what he conquer'd by his Sword in Fight,
 He with his Pen did elegantly write :
 At length, through many Wounds, his Soul hence fled,
 And he who ne'er before was conquered
 In War ; he who with Slaughter strew'd
 So many Lands, with his own Blood embu'd
 The Seat of wronged Justice ; and fell down
 A Sacrifice to appease the incen'd Gown.

JULI

JULIUS CÆSAR, of the noble Family of the
 Julij ; so called as some think from *Julius Asca-*
us, the Son of *Æneas*, from whom they were am-
 icious to have descended ; and *Cæsar*, because it
 is said he was cut out of his Mother's Womb ;
 others derive it a *Cæso Elephanto*, from his
 grandfather's killing an *Elephant*. He was but 16
 years old when his Father died, and yet was designed
 next Year to be *High-Priest* of *Jupiter*, and having
 forced himself from his first Wife, whose Birth
 not so eminent as his Fortune ; he married *Cor-*
ne Daughter of *Cinna*, who had been four times
 ful, by whom he had his Daughter *Julia* ; *Sylla*
 all possible Arguments to have separated him
 from her, but not prevailing, he pursued him as an
 enemy, and designed to arrest him : At length by
 Intercession of the *Festal Virgins*, and some of
 Kinsmen, he obtained Pardon, though *Sylla* then
 put out by Way of Prediction, ' Take him then
 when you will needs have him, but know the Person
 from whom you have been so zealous, will be the de-
 struction of the Nobility and common Interest we
 have so earnestly defended ; for I assure you, there
 is in *Cæsar* many *Marij*, or Disturbers of their
 country.' He first bore Arms in *Asia*, as a Vo-
 lunteer, and afterward in *Cilicia* ; but hearing of
 his Death, and hoping for new Troubles from
 Discontents of *M. Lepidus*, he returned to *Rome*,
 where he accused *C. Dolabella* of Extortion ; but un-
 able to make good his Charge, and *Dolabella* acquit,
 withdrew to *Rhodes*, both to avoid Envy, and
 more privately under *A. Molon*, the most ce-
 lebrated Orator of those Times ; in his Passage he
 was taken by Pyrates, in whose Hands he con-
 tinued forty Days, with great perturbation of Mind,
 with

with only his Physician, and two Servants, having sent away the rest to procure his Ransom; when bringing fifty talents, he was set ashore; to recompence their Kindness, he put immediately again to Sea, pursues, overtakes, and executes these Robbers as he had often threatened them in jest, when he was their Prisoner.

In the mean time *Mithridates* making great devastation in the neighbouring Countries, *Cæsar* thinking it dishonourable to lye still while his Allies were in distress, he pass'd from *Rhodes* to *Asia*, and raised what Forces he could, beat *Mithridates's* Governors out of those Provinces, and confirmed several in their Allegiance, who before were inclined to revolt, the first Dignity bestowed on him by the People, was that of *Tribune*, which Office he strenuously maintained. Being *Quæstor*, he made funeral Orations, according to Custom, in Praise of *Julia* his Aunt, and Cornelia his Wife, wherein he spake thus of his Extractions: 'My Aunt *Julia* by the Mother's side was descended from Kings, and by the Father's she was allied to the Gods, for from *Ancus Marcius*, the *Marcij*, who were called *Reges*, or Kings, are derived, and the *Julij* were derived from *Venus*. In our History therefore we have the Majesty of Kings, who are the most potent among Men and the Veneration of the Gods, who are more powerful than they'. As *Quæstor*, the Government of the farthest Part of *Asia* fell to his Lot; going his Circuit to keep Court and Justice, he came to *Cadiz*, where observing the Image of *Alexander* in the Temple of *Hercules*, he fetched a deep Sigh for having done nothing remarkable at that Age, wherein he had conquered the World; upon which Contemplation he begged to be immediately dismissed, designing for *Rome*,

some greater Enterprize. He likewise dreamed Night before, that he had ravished his Mother, was extremely exalted; when the Interpreters told it was a Presage of his Dominion over the whole Earth, *since the Mother, which seemed to be violated, should be nothing but the Earth, the common Mother of*

Departing therefore out of Spain before his Commission was expired, he went amongst the *Latin* Comrades, who were at that Time pressing for their Freedom; and, if not prevented, had certainly excited them to Sedition. Yet this did not discourage him, being made *Ædil*, he was suspected of Conspiring with *M. Crassus*, *Sylla* and *Antonius*; Their Design was to set upon the Senate, and to cut the Throats of such as they thought convenient. *Crassus* was to have been Dictator, and *Cæsar* Master of the Horse, the Republick to be settled according to their Contrivance; but at the Day appointed, either for Fear or Remorse, *Crassus* absented himself, their Plot not executed. In his *Ædilsbip* he beautified the Market-places and Halls of Justice, and adorned the Capitol with Galleries, that from thence the common People might be Spectators of the Beating of the wild Beasts, Stage Plays, and such other Diversions as might insinuate his Generosity toward them: To which were added, Sword players in so great Numbers, that his Enemies, alarm'd at their Multitude, published an Edict to restrain them to a certain Number; having hereby obliged the People, he intended to get the Government of *Egypt* to himself by their Votes, and when the Nobility prevented him therein, was much disturbed; yet by his Liberality he afterwards obtained the Office of High Priest, which he managed with extravagant Profuseness.

The Conspiracy of *Cataline* being discover'd, the Senate generally condemning him and his accomplices to Death, *Cæsar* only was the Man who endeavour'd to moderate the Sentence into Imprisonment and Confiscation, which he press'd with much Heat, that had not *Cato's* Oration recollected them, the whole Senate had complied. Yet he afterward oppos'd the Execution of the Decree, that obstinacy that he was threatened to be kill'd by the Guards, who set their Swords to his Throat, frightned him into Compliance. He next asserted some Privileges in behalf of the People, contrary to the Mind of the Senate, who thereupon forbid him to proceed in executing them; of which he took Notice, but went on, till some Soldiers were order'd to interrupt him. Then he dismissed his Office and laid by his purple Robe, retiring privately to his own House, as if submitting to the Injustice of that Time. Two Days after, the People came to him in great Throngs, and in a tumultuous manner offered him their Assistance, but he appeas'd them beyond all Expectation, and the Senate, (who had met about that Commotion) sent him Thanks by some principal Persons: He was also re-introduced into the Senate, Commended, Restored, and the decree of his Suspension revoked.

He fell again into some Trouble upon an Accusation of being concerned in *Cataline's* Conspiracy, but appealing to the Testimony of *Cicero*, he was cleared of it, and his Accuser fined, his Goods restored, and himself almost torn in Pieces by the People. A short Time he was made Consul with *Bibulus*, some affronts being put upon him by the Senate, he contracted a strict Friendship with *Pompey*, at that time at Defiance with the Senate, to whom he

and *Crassus*, and joining all together, nothing for the future could be transacted in the State but by the consent of all three. After his Promotion to the Consulship, a Law called *Lex Agraria* being proposed, and his Companion *Bibulus* protesting against it, *Cæsar* violently drove him out of the Place; finding upon his Complaint of that Violence, that some of the Senate durst move in his Behalf, in utter despair he retired immediately to his House, where he continued all the rest of his Consulship; so that *Cæsar* had the sole Administration of Affairs, which he managed with that uncontrollable Arbitrariness, that some merry Citizens upon subscribing any Bill or Record, writ thus, *Not when Cæsar and Bibulus, but when Julius and Cæsar were Consuls*; and these Verses were dispersed.

Non Bibulo quidquam, &c.

*All Things of late, Great Cæsar acts alone,
Poor Bibulus is out of Fashion grown.*

Upon all occasions he extended his Power to the utmost. The Farmers of the Revenues petitioning for Abatement because of the Hardness of their Burden, he abated them a third Part. admonishing them to be more wary for the Future. He caused *Cato* to be hauled violently out of the Senate, for only interrupting him; and others were made sensible of his Displeasure. He then married *Calpurnia*, the daughter of *Piso*, by which Alliance he still grew greater, and had a Triumph allowed him for conquering *Gallia*, now *France*; with which Advance, he was so elated, that a while after, in a full Assembly, he boasted he had laid his Enemies on their

Backs. His Atchievements, during the nine Years wherein he had the principal Command of the Army were generally these: He reduced into a Province the Part of *France* which lies between the *Pyrenean Mountains*, the *Alps*, the Mountains *Gerbenna*, the *Rhine* and the *Rhofne*, containing three thousand five hundred Miles in Circumference, imposing a vast Tribute upon all the great Towns and Cities; he was the first of all the *Romans* who built a Bridge over the *Rhine*, assailed the *Germans* on the other side of the River, and gave them several considerable Defeat. He invaded the *Britons* likewise, who were till then unknown, and having over-run them in a short Time forced them to give him Hostages and Contributions. Amongst all the Variety and Greatness of his Conquests, he had never ill Fortune but thrice: First upon the Coast of *Britain*, where his whole Fleet was like to have miscarried by Storm; the second in *France*, where one of his Legions was entirely cut off; and the third on the Frontiers of *Germany*, where two of his Lieutenants were circumvented by an Ambuscade and defeated.

At this time the Commonwealth was in great Contention; and the Senate resolving to create but one Consul, which should be *Pompey*; *Cæsar* prevailed with the Tribunes, who were endeavouring to prevent him his Colleague that they should propose to the People, 'That in respect to his Absence upon public Affairs, they would make him capable of being chosen again when his Consulship was out, or otherwise he should be constrained to leave the Wars, he had so prosperously begun, unfinished. Having succeeded in his Desires, his Hopes were enlarged with his Design, there was no kind of Bounty or Munificence which he omitted to all Peo-

he began to build the Town Hall with the Spoils of his Enemies, paying a vast Sum for the Ground; and having published a solemn Sword-play, and made a feast to the People in Memory of his Daughter, he not only employed all the Cooks and Victuallers of the City to provide what they could get, but made great Preparations likewise at home; he doubled the pay of his Soldiers for ever; he endeavoured to continue his Friendship with *Pompey*, by promising him *Flavia*, his Sister's Grandaughter, in Marriage; he obliged all Persons, about *Pompey*, and most of the Senators, either by giving or lending them Money, upon very reasonable Terms; he ingratiated himself with the rest by frequent Invitations, or valuable Presents, not forgetting to let their Servants partake of his Bounty, according to their Interest with their Masters. All criminal Debtors, and Prodigals had their Sanctuary in him, provided their Crimes, Debts, and Necessities were not beyond his Relief; in which Case, he used plainly to tell them, *they had nothing to pray for but for a Civil War.* Nor was he less tedious in insinuating into foreign Kingdoms and Provinces: To some he would make Presents of a thousand Prisoners at once; to others he would send as many and great Supplies as he pleased, without Consent or Authority of Senate or People; he likewise beautified and adorned the most eminent Cities in *Italy, France, Spain, Asia and Greece*, with his most considerable Buildings; till at length all were amazed to see whither these Things should end, *Marcellus* the Consul proposed to the Senate to name a Successor to *Cæsar* before his Time was expired, because the War being finished, and Peace restored, it would be convenient to disband the Army; which was accordingly done, though opposed by the

Tribunes, and *Cæsar* was likewise deprived of the Provinces over which he was Governor; *Cæsar* being nettled at the fierce Opposition against him, humbly addrest to the Senate, *That either that Favour or Privilege of the People might be made good unto him, or that all other Generals might lay down their Commands*; intending thereby that *Pompey*, the Senate General, should dismiss his Forces, and hoping that he could afterward sooner raise a new Army than *Pompey*. But the Senate not thinking it fit to capitulate with a Subject, *Cæsar* went into the lower Part of *France*, resolving to oppose with his Sword whatever Decree the Senate should make against the Intercessions of the Tribunes of the People who were of his Party, and this was his Pretence for the bloody Civil Wars that followed, though *Pompey* used to say That not being able to finish these publick Building which he had begun with so much Magnificence, to satisfy the Expectations of the People with his private Estate, he resolved to put all Things into Confusion. Others say, he was jealous of being questioned for what he had done illegally in his first Consulship contrary to the Laws and Remonstrances of the Tribunes; and the rather, because *Cato* had solemnly sworn to impeach him as soon as ever he parted from his Army; and it was generally said, That if he returned as a private Person, they would handle him as they did *Milo*, and make him answer before the Judges with strong Guards about him, which seems the more probable, by what he said at the Battle of *Pharsalia*, when he saw his Adversaries run; 'Tis their own doing, I myself must have been damned after so many noble Exploits, had I begged the Assistance of my Army.' Some say that having been so long used to command,

ningly computing his own and Enemies Power, laid hold of that Occasion to usurp that Power which he had long before designed.

When he had Intelligence that the Intercession of the Tribunes was ineffectual, and that they were driven out of *Rome* he made bold with a Baker's Mules, instantly clapt them into his Chariot, and after he set travelled with great privacy through By-lanes with his Troops on the Banks of *Rubicon*; whither he came, he stood still a while ruminating upon the surprize he was undertaking; at last turning to the next him, he said, ' Thus far we are safe, and may return, if we please; if we pass but this Bridge, we shall have nothing to trust to but our Arms.' While he stood doubting, there appeared to him a person of a remarkable Stature and Beauty sitting by him, and playing upon a Reed; not only the Shepherds, but several of the Soldiers ran to him, and some Trumpeters among the rest, which being observed by this Piper, he suddenly took a Trumpet out of one of their Hands, and blowing instantly into the Watter, he sounded a Charge which he continued to the other side of the River, with such loudness as made the Earth tremble again; in which *Caesar* cried out, ' Come then it is decided, let us go whither the Prodigies of the Gods, and the Iniquity of our Enemies lead us.'

Having passed his Army over the River, and joined the Tribunes of the People, who being expelled from the City retired to him; he made an Oration to his Soldiers, and with Tears in his Eyes implored their Fidelity and Assistance, affirming he would strip himself of all rather than any should go unsatisfied: he asserted his Honour: after this he possess'd himself of several Towns, and marching towards *Brandy-*

sum,

duſium, whither *Pompey* and the Conſuls were fled for more ſpeedy Transportation, he endeavoured to prevent them, but in vain: and ſo returned to Rome with his Army, where calling the Senate together and adviſing about the moſt weighty Matters of State, he then marched into *Spain*, againſt the moſt conſiderable of *Pompey's* Forces, commanded then by his Lieutenants, ſaying at his going thither, *That he was now going againſt an Army without a General, but on his Return, his next Expedition would be againſt a General*, (meaning *Pompey*) *without an Army*. He was oppoſed at *Marſeilles*, but at length he reduced it, and ſettled *Spain* in a ſhort time, Coming then to *Rome* and ordering all Things there according to his own Mind, he marched againſt *Pompey* himſelf, and beſieged him in his own Camp four Months with incredible Labour, and at laſt utterly defeated him at the Battle of *Pharſalia*; he purſued him to *Albania* in *Egypt*, where he finds him ſlain by King *Ptolemy*, who was conſpiring the ſame Entertainment with him, whereupon he was there engaged in a ſecond desperate War, having neither Time nor Place to defend himſelf; yet though it was Winter and Supplies on that account uncertain; tho' he was ſhut up within the ſame Walls with a numerous and powerful Enemy, and unprovided of all Kind of Neceſſaries, he overcame them at laſt, made himſelf Maſter of *Egypt*, and gave the Command of it to *Cleopatra* her youngſt Brother, not daring to make it a Province left falling into the Hands of a pragmatrical Governor, it might cauſe new Diſturbances. When *Pompey's* Head was preſented him, he wept bitterly, and ordered him to be honourably buried, ſaying, *I lament Pompey's Fall and fear my own Fortune*: And ſent many Letters in his Coſſers, whereby many

Good-will to Pompey, and Hatred toward him
 never read them, but instantly burnt them all, lest
 being exasperated by them he should have been tempt-
 ed to commit some great Mischief; when Pompey's
 Images were thrown down, he set them up again;
 which made Cicero say, *That Cæsar in setting up Pom-
 pey's Images again, made his own stand the surer.* He
 counted his Conquest of the two Sons of Pompey
 Great, in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, the most glorious of
 his Victories, for he would often say, *That at
 many Times he fought for Fame and Glory; but that
 for his Life, which he had never fought for be-
 fore.*

From *Alexandria* he went into *Syria*, and from
 thence to *Pontus*, where in four Hours he beat *Mi-
 tridates* quite out of the Field; after which he re-
 turned to *Scipio*, *Juba*, and Pompey's Sons in *Spain*. In
 his Civil Wars, he never received any Defeat in
 Battle, but only in his Lieutenants, *Curio* miscarrying
 in *Africk*, and *Antonius* taken Prisoner; *Dolabella* lost
 his Fleet in *Illyricum*, and *Domitius* his Army in
Spain; once at *Dyrrachium*, when Pompey repulsed
 him, but not prosecuting his Advantage, *Cæsar* de-
 clined, *he knew not how to make the best use of a
 Victory.* His next Exigence was in *Spain* above-
 mentioned, where, in his last Battle, his Affairs were
 desperate, that he thought once to kill himself.
 His Wars being ended, he triumphed five times, af-
 ter he had defeated *Scipio* four times in a Month, and
 more after the Victory over the Sons of Pom-
 pey. His first and most magnificent Triumph was that
 over the *Gauls*, the next of *Alexandria*, the third of
Syria, the fourth of *Africk*, and the last of *Spain*.
 The Pomp and Preparation of each of them being
 different and various. On the Day of his Gallick
 Triumph

Triumph, the Axle-tree of his Chariot, breaking, had like to have been cast upon the Ground, ascended to the Capitol with Lights, having Elephants attending him on both Hands, with riers of Torches. In his *Pontick* Triumph, upon several Pageants this Motto was inscribed, *Veni, Vici*; *I came, I saw, I overcame*; alluding to Expedition of his Conquests. He bestowed great Gifts and Possessions upon his old Soldiers, exhibited several Prizes, Stage-plays, and other magnificent Shews, to please the People; and applying himself to the Settlement of the State, he reformed the Calender, which was then become confused, reduced it to that Account, which from him is to this Day called the *Julian Account*.

His Stature was tall, his Complexion white, his Limbs strong and compact, his Visage full, his Eyes black and lively, his Temper sound and healthy, in his latter Days he was subject to swooning Fits, to be frightened in his Dreams; twice he was surprised with the Falling Sicknes as he sat in Judgment. Baldness was a great Trouble to him, and often exposed him to the Scoffs of his Enemies, and therefore among all the Honours conferred upon him by the Senate and People, he received none with more Delight than the privilege of wearing a Laurel Garland perpetually: In his Cloaths he was singularly remarkable, wearing his long Senator's Robe fringed with Gold, fringed at the Hands, and girt about always loosely; which gave Occasion to that Expression of *Sylla*; who oft admonished the Nobility, *Take care of that Boy that went girded so slightly*; he was exceedingly addicted to Neatness and sumptuous Hospitality at his Table. It is reported he took the Voyage into *Great Britain* in expectation

106. *Life of Pompey.* 71.
ls, whose Value he could judge by poising them
his Hands; he was a great Lover, and a most cu-
Collector of Jewels, Seals, Pictures, Statues,
all kind of Antiquities; he spared no Cost for
es, if young and handsome. He kept his House
ch exact Discipline, even in little Things as well
reat, that he clapt one of his Servants into Irons
iving some Guests worse Bread than himself, and
shed another of his Gentlemen whom he much
ared, with Death for committing Adultery with
Wife of a *Roman* Knight, though no Complaint
brought against him.

et the general Report was that himself was much
to Women (if not worse) and with his Libera-
debauched many Ladies of Quality, and among
s *Mutia* the Wife of *Pompey*.

He was likewise enamoured of several Queens, as
e, Wife of the King of *Mauritania*, and others;
his chiefest Passion was for *Cleopatra*, with whom
ould oft entertain himself till next Morning,
g with her in the same Barge or Pleasure-boat
Egypt, almost as far as *Ethiopia*, and had doubt-
gone through had not his Army mutinied, and
ed to follow him. He after invited her to *Rome*,
ent her back with many Honours and Rewards;
mitted her to call a Son of hers by his Name,
t's said did exactly resemble him. That he was
erate in drinking, his very Enemies confess;
saying was, *That he was the only sober Man*
went to subvert the Government of the State,
Diet he was so indifferent, that being at a pub-
Entertainment, where ill Oil was sent up instead
od, the rest refusing to touch it, he eat very
y, lest otherwise he should upbraid the Host of
y or Neglect. He abstained from no way of
getting.

getting Money in his Civil and Military Command and maintained his Civil Wars, Triumphs, and Success by all manner of Rapine and Sacrilege. In Eloquence and Martial Conduct he excelled the best of his Predecessors, none being more pungent nor more frequent in his Sentences, nor more neat and elegant in his Words. He writ the Commentaries of his Actions in the Wars of *France*, and against *Pompey* in so judicious, eloquent and modest a Style, as just makes it a Question, whether he writ or fought with the greater Spirit.

At his Weapon, and riding the great Horse, was excellently expert; and in Labour most indefatigable, marching constantly at the Head of his Army, both on Horse-back and a Foot, always with his Head bare in all Weathers. His Diligence was so incredible, that upon an Expedition he would swim fifty Leagues in a Hackney Chariot, swimming over Rivers, if any were in his Way, or else passing over with blown Bladders, so as he out-ran all intelligible of him. In his martial Undertakings, it is doubtful whether he used more Caution or Courage; he never marched his Armies in any dangerous Ways, till he had first thoroughly discovered them: Before his Landing in *England*, he himself surveyed the Ports and Accesses to go into that Island. Having notice that his Camp was besieged in *Germany*, he passed through Enemies guards disguised like a *Frenchman*, and was safe to their Relief. No religious Scruple ever hindered his Designs; when he went against *Juba*, the King ran away just as it was to be sacrificed, which he thought an ill Omen, yet he valued it not: As he was getting out of the Strip, he fell to the Ground, but preventing the bad Presage, he cried out, *Possession of thee, O Africk*. When he saw any

btful, he dismounted his Troopers, and sent away their Horses, and his own first, that it being impossible to escape, they might either fight or die. He upon a most remarkable Horse, whose Feet were soft like a Man's, the Hoofs being cloven to the s; he bred him up from a Colt with great Care, whose the Astrologers declared, *That Horse's Master should have the Empire of the World.* Neither would Horse suffer any Body upon him but *Cæsar*, who k'd him himself.

several times restored the Battle when it was lost, by opposing himself against them that fled, g them by the Throats, and forcing their Faces ards the Enemy. After the Battle of *Pharsalia*, g to Sea in a Bark by himself, he met with Ten e Enemies Ships, and stoutly commanded them eld, which they instantly performed.

the Siege of *Alexandria*, as he was attempting Bridge, the Enemy made a desperate Sally, and d him into a Boat, into which others throwing selves, he leap'd into the Sea, and swam two red Faces to the next Ship, though he held his Hand above Water to preserve some Papers, ealed his General's Robe after him with his Teeth, t should fall into his Adversaries Hands: He dered his Soldiers neither by their Qualities nor th, but their Courage and Strength, using them ke, with the same Severity and Indulgence, and oft give them false Alarms. If they were at Time discouraged with the Report of the Num- f their Enemies, he would not lessen but in- their Number above what was true. As upon approach of *Juba* whose Power was terrible to he called them together, and said; 'Know in a few Days *Juba* will be here with ten Le-

gions, thirty Thousand Men at Arms, a hundred thousand Horse, and three hundred Elephants. Therefore, let every one forbear to enquire or discern himself further, for I am sufficiently informed, and if any presume to discourage you, I will throw him into the oldest Ship I can get, and expose him to the Mercy of the Winds and Floods.

He neither took Notice of all Faults, nor punished them alike: those that were seditious or deserted Colours, he punish'd severely. After a Victory, he would abate his strict Discipline, suffering all Riot and Luxury, boasting often, *That his Soldiers could fight in their very Perfumes*. He used to reward them his Companions and Fellow-Soldiers, and they were always brave in Arms shining with Gold and Silver, that they might fight the more stoutly, to save their Armour; he loved them so well, that hearing of the Defeat of his Party under Titus, he let his Beard and Hair grow for Indignation, and was thoroughly revenged; by which obliging Care his Soldiers had such an entire Affection for him, when he first undertook the Civil Wars, there was not a Captain in his Legions but offered to find him a Horse out of their own Pay, neither did any take him: and though taken by the Enemies, they offered their Lives to take up Arms against him, chose rather to die: They endured Hunger, Cold, and other Extremities of War, with extraordinary Constancy; and when repulsed at *Dyrachium*, they offered themselves to be punished; so that he had more trouble to comfort, than correct them. During his ten Years War with *Gaul* they never deserted, in his Civil Wars but seldom, and then repented presently to their Duty; after he had made himself Emperor, he advanced Persons of the meanest

ion to the highest Honours; for which being
 med, he said, *If they were Thieves and Murderers,*
and had stuck to me in defence of my Honour, I would
have done the same.

He was not naturally revengeful; and for Clemency,
 Moderation, was admirable. To such as spoke
 of him, he thought it sufficient to admonish them
 before the People to desist for the future; and be-
 severely aspersed by Libels, whose Authors were
 his Power, he took all patiently without Revenge.
 many of his Speeches and irregular Actions suf-
 ficiently discovered that he much abused his Authority,
 committed many capital Crimes; for besides the
 arrogant Honours he assumed, as the perpetual
 Dictatorship, the continual Consulship, the Censorship,
 Title of Emperor and Father of his Country,
 statue among the Kings, a Chair of Gold in the
 Senate, and another in the Courts of Justice, he
 assumed greater Dignities than became a Man, as to
 his Image carried like a God in the *Cerentian*
games; he had his Temples, Altars, and Images
 worshipped by the Gods, his consecrated Beds and his
 Vestments; in short, there were no Honours whatever,
 he took or gave as he pleased. But the most cruel
 desperate Hatred arose against him from hence,
 when the Senate came to him in a Body with most
 honourable Decrees, he received them sitting before
 the Temple of *Venus*; and in one of his Triumphs
 sitting by the Seats of the Tribunes, and observing
 the Company rose up and saluted him but *P. Aquila*.
 the Tribune, he in great Indignation cried out;
What have you done Tribune Aquila, you had best try if you can
drive me out of the Government of the Commonwealth out of my
office with your Tribuneship. When at a Festival
 he had put on a Crown of Laurel on his Statue,

and the Tribunes ordered it to be taken off, he so offended, taking it for an ill Omen of his Nation, that he sharply rebuked them, and turned them out of their Commands. He suffered some Persons to salute him with the Title of King; and it was affirmed, that he resolved suddenly to declare his Opinion that *Cæsar* should be called King, because he found in the Books of the *Sybils*, that the *Partians* were not to be conquered but by a King.

This was the great Occasion of hastning the Conspiracy against him, and their Councils were united, the People growing sensible of their Condition, and wishing for some body to assert their Liberties: Some writ under the Statue of the former *Brutus*, *Would to God thou were alive again*: others under *Cæsar's* Image, *Brutus was created the Consul for expelling Kings, and this Man the last Kings for suppressing Consuls*. The Conspiracy managed by above threescore Persons, the chief were *C. Cassius*, *Marcus*, and *Decimus Brutus*; they deliberated whether to throw him over the Bridge to kill him at his entrance into the Theatre; but when the Senate had orders to meet in *Pompey's* Court on the Ides of *March*, they preferred that Time Place before all the rest.

Cæsar had warning of his Death by many fables: In digging up some Sepulchres at *Capua* found in the Monument of *Capys*, Founder of the City, a Brass Table with this Inscription in Latin: *When the Bones of Capys shall be discover'd it shall come to pass that a Person descended from Julius Cæsar shall be murdered by his Kindred, and his Death revenged at last after with the Ruin of all Italy*: Not many years before this Disaster, his Horses which he had dedicated at his Passage over the *Rubicon*, being turned

he Fields, refused to eat, and seemed to weep abundantly. As he was at Sacrifice, *Spurinna* the South-
er bid him beware of the Danger hanging over
Head, which would scarce be deferr'd beyond the
s of *March*. The Day before a little Bird, called
Caliolus, flying into *Pompey's* Court, with a Branch
Laurel in her Mouth, was pursued by several
Is out of the next Grove, and torn in pieces there.
at Night he himself dreamt he was flying above
Clouds, and sometimes shaking *Jupiter* by the
od. *Calphurnia* his Wife dreamt, likewise that
Top of the House was fallen down, and that her
band was stabbed in her Arms, and immediately
Doors flew open of themselves; upon which she
estly persuaded him not to go into the Senate
Day; but all the Charms of her loving Elo-
nce and Tendernefs could not prevail. Hear his
ver in the Words of the elegant *Lucan*, as ex-
ntly rendred into *English*.

Lucan. Ah Dear *Calphurnia*,

er to me than that Life and breath I draw,
ld'st thou forbear thy Grief, it could not lye
in the Power of any Prodigy
make this Day a sad one; should I here
n to learn that superstitious Fear
atal Days and Hours, what Day to me
d e'er hereafter from such Fears be free?
y should my wretched Mind torment,
not my destin'd Time of Death prevent:
ive for ever with vain Fears diseas'd,
ne'er Astrologers and Augurs pleas'd.
esar's Danger grow from Discontent
ome, not one Days absence can prevent,

Nor scarce reprieve my Fate, and once to die,
 Better than ever fear Conspiracy.
 What good can strongest Guards on me confer,
 But make me live perpetual Prisoner?
 Why should I fear the People's Discontent?
 Who now enjoy under my Government
 More Wealth, more Safety, and Prosperity,
 Than by my Death they could? The Death of me
 That have already reach'd the Height of all
 Glory and State that can to Man befall;
 And wrought my furthest Ends, can never be
 So much my own as their Calamity.
 Oh do not fear thy Dream, *Calphurnia*.
 Nor sad Presages from such Trifles draw;
 But if they are Presages tell me then,
 (For our two Dreams to Night have different been)
 Which should prevail? Methought I flew above
 The lofty Clouds and touch'd the Hand of Jove,
 And to myself did seem more great and high
 Than e'er before; what but Felicity
 Should this portend? I dare not now suspect
 In Peace, Heaven's care, who help'd me to effect
 My roughest Wars; Oh let no sad Surmise,
 With causeless Grief bedew *Calphurnia's* Eyes.

Yet though he seemed to slight the Prodigies,
 had such influence upon him, that he had once
 Thoughts of staying at Home that Day, but
Brutus coming and persuading him not to disap-
 the Senate now it was full, and had long attend-
 him, he went about eleven o'Clock; by the Way
 was presented by a Person he met, with a
 discovering the whole Conspiracy, but he
 among his Papers in his left Hand, as if he
 read it anon. Having then sacrificed to the Gods

ceeding in none, in Defiance of all these ill Omens,
 entered the Senate, laughing at *Spurinna* for a
 Prophet, seeing the Ides of *March* were come
 without any Disaster; to which he replied, *They are*
indeed, but not past. As soon as he was sat,
 Conspirators placed themselves about him, pretend-
 ing to do him Honour; and immediately *Cimber*
ilius, who had engaged to begin, address'd himself
 to him as if to demand something; but *Cæsar* seem-
 ed to put him off to another Time, *Cimber* catch'd
 him by both Shoulders; and *Cæsar*
 crying out, *This was Violence*, one of the *Cassii* came
 and stabbed him under the Throat; *Cæsar* laying
 hold of his Arm, struck it thro' with his Dagger, and
 endeavouring to rise, was stop'd by another Wound;
 when *Brutus* assaulted him, he cried out, *And art thou*
amongst them too, my Son Brutus? But seeing several
 Swords presented to his Breast, he covered his Head
 with his Gown, and in this manner received twenty
 Wounds, and died without speaking a Word
 excepting so much as a Sigh; which the Poet thus
 expresses.

Useless he hides his Face and fixed stands,
 to endure the Fury of revenging Hands;
 suppressing Groans or Words, as loath to shame
 his former Life, or dying stain the Fame
 of those great Deeds throughout the World express'd,
 his silent Thoughts revolving in his Breast:
 Yet has not Fortune chang'd, nor given the
 Pow'r,

Cæsar's Head to any Conqueror,
 no Superior's proud Command I die,
 but by subjected *Rome's* Conspiracy;

Who to the World confesses by her Fears,
 My Power and Strength to be too great for Her,
 And from Earth's highest Throne sends me to be
 By After-Ages made a Deity.

Being dead, all the Conspirators fled, and he was carried home in a Litter. They once resolved to have drawn his Body into *Tyber*, to have confiscated his Estate, and make void all his Acts, but were afraid of *M. Antonius*, the Consul. He was afterwards buried with great Magnificence and Pomp; and instead of a Funeral Oration, *M. Antonius*, the Consul, published an Act of the Senate, by which they decreed him all Honour, both Human and Divine, and likewise caused an Oath to be read, whereby they obliged themselves in the Defence of a single Person. The Funeral being over, the People ran in Multitudes with Firebrands in their Hands to set the Houses of *Brutus* and *Cassius* on fire.

He died in the fifty sixth Year of his Age, and was canonized among the Gods, not only by those who made the Decree, but by the persuasions of the People. Of his Murderers, scarce any out-lived three Years, or died a natural Death. All stood condemned, and fell by divers Accidents; some drowned at Sea, others killed in Fight, and some slew themselves with the same Dagger wherewith they murdered *Cæsar*. He lived in the Year, of the World 3901, and before the Birth of Christ seven Years.

OSHUA, Captain General of ISRAEL.



OSHUA's much worthier than the Three before,
They false Gods, he the true God did adore ;
Whose great Pow'r and over-ruling Hand,
Sun and Moon he caused still to stand,
Made a longer Day than e'er was known,
T'ereby God's Enemies might be o'ertbrowne.
Thirty Kings subdu'd in Canaan,
Settled Israel in their conquer'd Land ;
Length being full of Years and Victories,
Gives to Israel this his last Advice,
They should fear the Lord, and him obey,
When God from the Earth takes him away,

WHO can see the Sun and not remember *Joshua* and the great Commerce that this valiant Captain had with the King of Stars? All the World lifted up their Eyes to it, but none but he hath lifted up his Voice so far as it, to make himself be heard and obeyed. The Stars knew *Joshua* (or *Jesus*) because he bore the Name of him that formed them: it is he that gave us the Foretastes of the Name *Jesus*, at which the Heaven, the Earth, and Hell bend the Knee.

Moses, knowing that by God's Appointment he was to die, and not enter into the Land of *Canaan*, when they came upon the Borders, he called the *Israelites* together, and spake to them to this Purpose; ' Sing, (says he) I go to my Ancestors, and God hath prefixed this Day for my Departure, it is very precious that while I am alive and stand in your Presence, I should give him Thanks for the Care and Providence he hath hitherto had of your Affairs; not only in delivering you from so many Evils, but in largely imparting his Blessings to you, and because he hath also assisted me with his Favour, whilst I have my utmost I endeavour'd to make you as happy as possible; for it is he only who hath begun and accomplished all those great Things that have been done for you, and who hath made me his Minister and Servant in all the Good which you have received; for which Blessings, I have thought it requisite in my departing from you, to praise the Goodness of God, who in Time to come shall have the Honour and Charge over you; and to acquit my self of that Debt, I leave you this remembrance, that you ought to serve and honour the Lord, and to reverence the Ordinance which he hath given whereby he may continue his Favour toward you, and may give you Grace to preserve and keep

excellent Commands; surely a Law-giver, that were more than a Man, would be much displeased with those who should violate his Ordinances, and set them at nought; do not you therefore tempt God, who is provoked to Anger, when those Laws which he himself hath established and given you, shall be contemned and neglected.

Whilst *Moses* pronounced these his last Words and told to the Tribes their several Destinies, and shed them all manner of Blessings, the whole multitude brake out into Tears, and the Women striking their Breasts, shewed their Sorrow for his Death; the Children likewise lamented, because in their tender Years they had understood the Virtue of his famous Acts of *Moses*; who beholding their Affections could not restrain himself from Tears; afterward he walked towards the Place where he was to die, and they all followed him weeping. When exhorting them to stand still, and not afflict him any more with their Grievings, having appointed *Joshua* to be his Successor to head the Armies against the *Canaanites*, according to the command of God, and putting his Hands on him, he went accompanied only by him and *Eleazer* the High-Priest, up to the Mount *Abarim*, which is very high, and from whence he could discover the greatest Part of the Land of *Canaan*, where taking his leave of *Joshua* and *Eleazer*, with many endearing Embraces, on a sudden a Cloud encompassed him, and he was carried up to a certain Valley, where he died and was buried. His whole Time of his Life was an hundred and thirty Years, the third Part whereof he spent in governing this great People, In Counsel and Judgment he had no equal; in Eloquence he was incomparable; his Skill in War made him renowned amongst the

the greatest Captains, and no Man had the Gift of Prophecy in so great a Degree; for his Words seemed as so many Oracles, and as if inspired by God himself. The People mourned for him thirty Days with real Grief and Trouble: In short he left behind him a great Estimation among all who were acquainted with his Virtues and Graces.

After *Moses* was taken from among Men and Time of mourning past, *Joshua* a Man in whom was the Spirit of Wisdom, commanded the People to prepare and march forward to Battle; sending Spies to *Jericho* to sound their Minds, and discover their Forces, and then raising his Camp, he proceeded toward the River *Jordan*: and the Princes of the Tribes of *Ruben* and *Gad*, and of the half Tribes of *Manasse* (to whom the Country of the *Amorites* which was the seventh part of *Canaan*, was given for Habitation) having furnished him with fifty thousand Men, he proceeded toward the Enemy; at what time the Spies returning, and having surveyed *Jericho*, gave an Account thereof, and likewise how narrowly they escaped, having been hid by *Rahab* the Harlot under some Packs of Linen, who being thus delivered from Danger by her means, she exhorted them to swear, 'That when they should take *Jericho*, and kill all the Inhabitants with the Sword, as she knew that God had commanded, they would save her Life and the Lives of her Family, as he had saved theirs;' which they accordingly agreed to, advising her, that when she should perceive the City ready to be taken, she should bring all that would have spared into her House, and then hang a red Cloth over her Door, that the General observing the Sign might forbid the Soldiers from plundering or destroying her or hers; after this, she let the

down with a Rope from the Wall, whereby they escaped back again.

Joshua having this Account, seemed somewhat concerned how they should pass over the River *Jordan*, because it was deep, and without Bridges. But God promised him they should have a safe Passage over; *Joshua* therefore waited with his Army two Days, and then passed over the River, the Priests going first with the Ark, who as soon as they had set their Feet in the Water, which was then very high, it being in Harvest, the Waters from above rose up in an Heap, and the Priests stood on dry Ground in the midst of *Jordan*, till all the People passed quite over; and then, according to God's Command, they took out of the middle of the River twelve Stones, wherewith to build an Altar for a Memorial to After-Ages, of this wonderful Deliverance; and all Things being finish'd the Priests came out of the River, which instantly after flowed with as much Violence as before. Whilst the *Israelites* did all this, the *Canaanites* never sallied out upon them, but dismay'd with Fear, they kept themselves within the Walls of *Jericbo*, which *Joshua* resolved to besiege with all his Forces; but God commanded him, that on the first Day of the Feast, the Priests leaving the Ark, and guarded on every side with Troops of armed Men, should draw near *Jericbo*, sounding seven Rams Horns, and at eight to return to their Camp; this they performed six Days together; but on the seventh, *Joshua* assembled the People early, and caused them to compass the City seven times that Day, and the trumpets sounding with great Force, the Walls, by the Power of God, without any Violence used by the Hebrews fell down flat to the Ground, so that entering the City over the Ruins, they put all within it to the

the Sword, the Enemy, through the sudden Affliction that fell upon them, being unable to resist, and so great was the Slaughter, that they neither spared Women nor Children, but filled the Camp with dead Carcasses; which at length being set on Fire, served for a Funeral Flame to consume them; only *Rahab* and her Household were saved by the Spies, and *Joshua* bestowed an Inheritance upon her, and ever after held her in great Honour.

Then *Joshua* denounced Curses on those who should endeavour to build this City, foretelling, that he should lay the Foundation thereof in the Days of his eldest Son, and should lose his youngest ere it was finished. There was much Spoil taken both in Gold, Silver, and Brass in this City; and *Joshua* having before commanded that all the Gold and Silver should be brought to one Place, to offer to God as the Fruits for his Assistance, none of them, but only one Man, kept any Thing to himself, all being delivered to the Priests to be laid up in the Treasury; *Achan* the Son of *Zebadiah* of the Tribe of *Judah*, having got the King's Coat embroidered with Gold, and a wedge of Gold of two hundred Shekels Weight, and thinking it unjust that what he had won with the Hazard of his Life, should be taken from him, he digged a Pit in his Tent, and buried the Spoils therein, designing to defraud God as well as his Companions.

At this Time the *Israelites* Tents were pitched at *Gilgal*, which signifies *Liberty*, because being delivered from *Egyptian* Bondage, and the Wants of the Wilderness, they now thought they had nothing more to fear. A few Days after the Destruction of *Jericho*, *Joshua* sent out three thousand armed Men against a City hard by, who encountering with their Army,

ies, the *Israelites* were put to flight, and lost forty six Men; the News of this Disaster being brought to the Camp, they were much astonished, not only for the Men they had lost, but despairing of future Success, since they persuaded themselves they were already Masters of the Field, and that their Army should be always victorious, according to the promise of God, and that this Advantage would much encourage, their Enemies; so that cloathing themselves in Sackcloth, they spent three Days in Fears and Lamentations, without taking any Meat; when *Joshua* saw them thus dejected, falling on his face to the Earth; he thus addressed himself to God: O Lord, thou knowest, we have not been induced by our own Rashness and Temerity to attempt the Conquest of this Land by Force, but have been hereunto encouraged by thy Servant *Moses*, to whom thou didst promise by divers Signs to give us this Country to inhabit, and that our Armies should always have the Victory in Battle, and of these thy promises we have often experienced the certain Accomplishment; But now, O Lord, what shall I say, when *Israel* turn their Backs to their Enemies; for having, beyond all Expectation, received an Overthrow, and lost some of our Soldiers, we are exceedingly terrified by this Accident, lest the *Canaanites*, and all the Inhabitants of the Land should hear it, and should encompass us, and cut off our Name from the Earth, for we have little Hope of any prosperous Proceedings in Time to come; but be thou Assistant to us, O Lord, who art Almighty, and in thy Mercy change our present Sorrow into Joy, our Discouragement into Confidence, and give us Victory.

Joshua

Joshua having made this Prayer, God presented him, and commanded him to arise and purge the People from that Sacrilege and Theft which had been committed among them, by concealing those Things which were consecrated to himself, assuring him, that this was the Cause, of their present Calamity; which as soon as it was discovered, *Israel*, should be again victorious over their Adversaries. *Joshua* hereupon calling for the High priest, and the Magistrates, he cast Lots upon the Tribes, and the Lot fell upon the Tribe of *Judah*; he then cast them again upon the Families, and it fell upon the Family of *Zarhites*; lastly, the Lots were cast Man by Man, and it fell upon *Achan*, who was unable to deny what was discovered by God himself; he confessed the Fact, and produced what he had concealed, whereupon he was presently stoned to Death, and the Anger of the Lord was appeased.

Then *Joshua* having purified the People, led them forth against the City of *Ai*, and laying an Ambush of Men secretly over Night above the City, early in the Morning he drew the Enemy out to fight, being encouraged by their former Success, but he assaulted them, but *Joshua* seeming to retreat and drew them farther off the City, imagining that the *Israelites* fled, and that they should gain a second Victory over them, and thereupon all the Men of *Ai*, and of the next City, *Bethel*, were called out to pursue them, so that there was not a Man left in either City. *Joshua* suddenly making a stand, and giving a Sign to those in Ambush, they instantly marched into the City, and set it on fire, which, when the Men of *Ai* looking back, perceived, they instantly fled, and scattered themselves through the Fields; but they were pursued so furiously that few escaped, the King of *Ai* was taken alive and hanged on a Tree by *Joshua*.

twelve thousand, even all the Inhabitants of *Ai* slain that Day. The Spoil they got was very considerable, both in Silver and Cattle; all which *Joshua*, when he came to *Gilgal* distributed among Soldiers.

The *Gibeonites*, who dwelt near *Jerusalem*, having seen what had happened to *Jericho* and *Ai*, and fearing the same Misfortune, since, they understood *Joshua* intended utterly to root out the *Canaanites* from off the Earth, they resolved to send Ambassadors to conclude a Peace with him; and knowing that if they owned themselves to be *Canaanites*, *Joshua* would make no League with them, they came to him with Protestations, that they had no Converse nor Commerce with that Nation, but being incited by the Report of his glorious Victories, they came from a far Country, which he might perceive by their Shoes and Garments, and by their mouldy Bread which were all new when they set forth on their Journey, but by the length of the Way were now in the Condition they saw them; and that they were assured God hath given the *Israelites* the Land of *Canaan* to inherit, with whom they therefore desired to be Confederates by this subtile Practice, they persuaded the *Hebrews* to enter into amity with them, *Eleazer* the High-priest, and the Council of the Elders swore them, that they should for the future be their Friends and Allies, and no Hostilities should be offered them. In three Days after, *Joshua* enquiring on the Borders of their Country, understood of the *Gibeonites*, dwelt not far from *Jerusalem*, and of the *Canaanites*, and sending for the Chief of them, he engaged them with this deceitful Dealing; who acknowledged, that having no other way to procure their Safety, they were obliged to make use of this; whereupon

whereupon he called to him the High priest and Elders, and they concluded not to infringe the Oath of God; however, for the Treason they were condemned to be Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water to the Camp.

When the King of *Jerusalem* heard that the *Gibonites*, had submitted to *Joshua*, he assembled five Kings, his Neighbours, and resolved to fall upon them, who perceiving their Danger, desired *Joshua* to assist them, who marching with all speed to their Relief, he, with his whole Army, fell upon them early in the Morning, and quickly put them to Flight, and pursuing them to a steep Tract called *Betbena*, the Lord destroyed a great Number of them by Thunder, Lightning, and Hailstones from Heaven, and the Night approaching, *Joshua*, with mighty Faith, cried out, 'Sun stand thou still upon *Gibeon*, and thou Moon in the Valley of *Ajalon*; and the Sun stood still, and the Moon was stayed till the People had avenged themselves on their Enemies, and the Sun did not go down about a whole Day, there was no Day like that before or after it, the Lord hearkened to the Voice of a Man, for the Lord fought for *Israel*.' And the five Kings hid themselves in a Cave near *Makkedab*, but were discovered and brought to *Joshua*, who commanded his Captains to tread upon their Necks, as an evident Token to them of Success against all the rest: which he slew them, and hanged them on five Trees, and their Forces were utterly cut off and destroyed; after this wonderful Success, *Joshua* led his Army into the Mountains of *Canaan*, where, having made great Slaughter, and taken rich Booty, he brought back the People to *Gilgal*.

The Renown of the *Israelites* Victories, and that they gave no Quarter, coming among the neighbour-Nations, they were possess'd with extream Fear, and resolved to try their utmost Strength: whereupon their Kings raised an Army of three hundred thousand Foot, ten thousand Horse, and twenty thousand Chariots, so great an Host as was sufficient utterly to swallow up the *Israelites*; but the Lord bid *Joshua* be not afraid, since they should all surely be delivered into his Hand; encouraged by these Promises, *Joshua* march'd out courageously against his Enemies, and on the fifth Day he came upon them; the Encounter was very strong, and the Slaughter very great, Multitudes being killed in the Pursuit, and all the Kings slain, very few of this numerous Army making their escape; *Joshua* having commanded their Horses to be burnt, and their Chariots to be burnt, he afterwards march'd victoriously thro' the whole Country, being and taking many strong Places, and killing all that fell into his Hands, so that in five Years none of the *Canaanites* were left alive, but only in two or three strong Fortresses.

Then *Joshua* removed his Camp to *Shilo*, and set up the Tabernacle there, and from thence he marched to *Jericho*, and there built an Altar; according to the Command of *Moses*; and being now well stricken in Years, he assembled all the People in *Shilo*, where he presented to them the happy Success wherewith, till that Time, God had favoured them, because they had observed his Laws; that no less than one and twenty Kings, who had presumed to oppose them, were by them overcome, and all their Armies defeated in Battle, and most of their Cities destroyed, so that there was no Memory of them remaining; he therefore thought fit they should send to survey the
Extent

Extent of *Canaan*, and to measure it out among the Tribes; which being approved of by the Congregation, ten Men were appointed to view the Land, who returning with a full Account of it in six Months Time, *Joshua* with the High Priest and Princes of the Tribes divided the Country among them; and then he distributed the Prey they had taken from the Enemy, which was very great, so that they were all enriched by it.

After which he assembled the whole Army, and to those that were planted on the other side *Jordan* who had born Arms with the rest, and were in Number no less than fifty Thousand, he spake thus: ' Since God, the Father and Master of our Nation, hath given this Country into your Possession, and hath promised to preserve the same to you for ever, and since you have chearfully assisted us in all our Necessities and Dangers, according to God's Command and Direction, it is requisite now we have further Service for you, that we dismiss you Home to enjoy what you purchased, and may thereby be in a Capacity to engage with us hereafter on all Occasions. We therefore give you hearty Thanks that you have vouchsafed to be our Companions in all our Perils, and desire you would always continue this mutual Affection between us, remembering that by God's Favour, and our assisting one another, we have attained to this our present Felicity. Neither have you adventured without some Reward for your Labours, for you are hereby enriched, and shall carry home much Cattle, with Silver, Gold, Brass, Iron, and very much Raiment: likewise our sincere Love to you whenever we have Occasion to use us; for we have not forgotten *Moses's* Command before his Death, neither have you spared any Pains to oblige us to you.

there

Therefore dismiss you to your own Possessions in
allness of Contentment, beseeching you never to
at any Bounds to our inviolated Amity and Friend-
ship, and let not the River *Jordan*, which is be-
twixt us, hinder you from considering us as He-
brews, for we are all the Posterity of *Abraham*, and
the same God gave Life to both our Progenitors,
whose Laws and Religion, instituted by *Moses*, are
diligently to be observed, for thereby will the Lord
become our Helper; but if we degenerate from his
statutes, he will surely be our Enemy.

Saying spoke thus, *Joshua* embraced the Chief of
Tribes, who returned, and their whole People
with them. After the Tribe of *Ruben* and *Gad* and
the rest of the *Manassites*, had passed over *Jordan*,
built an Altar upon the Bank of the River, as
a memorial to Posterity, of their Alliance with those
on the other side; which, when the *Israelites* beyond
Jordan heard, they rashly imagined their Brethren
intended to violate their Religion, and introduce the
worship of false Gods, and therefore instantly armed
themselves to be revenged of them, as having forsaken
Laws and Ordinances of their Forefathers. But
Joshua and *Eleazer*, the High Priest, and the Elders,
remonstrated with them, advising first to enquire what their In-
tention was and accordingly to proceed against them;
whereupon they sent *Phineas* the Son of *Eleazer*,
and ten of the Princes, as Ambassadors to them,
when they arrived, an Assembly was summoned,
Phineas standing up in the Midst of them, spake
his Purpose:

You have committed too heinous an Offence to be
punished with Words, and yet we would not suddenly
take up Arms against you, though the Crime you
have

have committed is very heinous, but rather
 first to admonish you; to which Purpose we
 sent to you as Ambassadors, hoping that in
 consideration of the Friendship between us you
 be persuaded to acknowledge and detest your Fa
 we therefore require you to inform us of the C
 why you have built an Altar, that if it be with
 ill Design, you may not think you are hardly
 with, if we take Revenge upon you for the fa
 but if it be otherwise, we may be satisfied
 what Account it is erected; for we can scarce
 lieve that you, who are so well grounded in
 Knowledge of God, and the Laws which he
 self hath given you, should since your Depa
 from us, and arrival in your own Patrimony, w
 you have obtained by his Favour, and peace
 enjoy by his Providence, so forget him, as to
 fake his Tabernacle, Ark, and Altar, and
 duce strange Gods, and thereby be Partake
 the Impieties of the *Canaanites*; yet if you
 your Folly, and return to your ancient Reli
 a Pardon is granted to you; but if you obsti
 persist in your Wickedness, we will venture
 defence of our Faith, and God's true Religion
 will treat you like the Inhabitants of *Canaan*
 though you have past the River, you are no
 empt from God's Power, who is in all Places
 can at all Times avenge himself upon you for
 Iniquities. Resolve therefore with yourself
 renounce your Error, and consider whether
 not better for you to enjoy Peace and Safety
 to expose yourselves, your Wives and Child
 the danger of a bloody War.

Phineas ending his Oration, the Chief of

ly made this Reply; ' We never thought of making the Union which joins us so near together, of innovating any thing in the Religion of our fathers; we will always persevere therein; we know that there is one God, the common Father of all the Hebrews, and none but the brazen Altar which before the Tabernacle shall receive our Sacrifices; for that which we have now erected, and caused such Jealousy in you, we did not build it with the Intent to offer Sacrifice thereon, but only as a perpetual Monument of our Alliance, and of our obligation to continue firm in the same Belief, but without the least Intent of making Alteration in our Religion; to the Truth whereof, we call Almighty God to Witness, therefore instead of continuing an Opinion of us, we desire that for the future, you would never suspect us conscious of such a crime, whereof none of Abraham's Posterity can be guilty, without deserving to lose his Life.' Having heard this modest Reply, and praised their Conduct, Phineas returned and gave Joshua an Account of in the Presence of the People, who rejoicing there was no cause of Bloodshed, offered Sacrifices of thanksgiving to God, and, dissolving the Alliance, each Man returned home.

After twenty Years, Joshua being extream old, he called to him the Princes, Magistrates, and Elders, from whom he uttered his dying Words, to this Effect: *They should call to Remembrance the many Benefits he had bestowed upon them, whereby from a very poor and afflicted Condition they had attained to great Wealth and Glory.* He then earnestly exhorted them to observe God's Commandments, that so he might continue his merciful Hand over them since he

he assured them they could obtain his Favour by other way but by Obedience ; which he thought himself obliged to admonish them of before his Departure out of this Life, that he was certain was just at Hand : as he ended these Words, he gave the Ghost, and died in the hundred and tenth Year of his age, whereof he spent forty as Minister unto Moses, their chief Magistrate, and after his Death governed the Common-wealth Twenty five Years. Man of incomparable Prudence and Eloquence, diligent in Matters of Government, and equally pable of the most important Affairs in Peace and War in a Word the most excellent Captain-General of Time, whose only Presence was worth Hundreds of others, whose Soldiers thought nothing impossible under him, and by whom his Enemies esteemed themselves vanquished as soon as seen : But let us remember while we speak of *Joshua*, that God hath covered him with the Rays of Glory, so that we are restrained to cover his brave Acts in Silence. He lived in the Year, from the Creation of the World 2000 and about one thousand five hundred Years before the Birth of Christ.

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DAVID, King of ISRAEL.



DAVID a Man was, after God's own Heart,
 Who wondrous Blessings did to him impart,
 whose assistance in his Youth he kill'd
 great Goliath, and so won the Field;
 though he made this mighty Monster fall,
 later rose, the jealousy of Saul,
 Saul at length in Battle overthrow'n,
 and obtains the Kingdom, and the Crown;
 worthy's Name he justly doth deserve,
 many Worthies did obey and serve.
 reigned forty, lived seventy Years,
 when Death put an End to all his Cares.

THE Life of *David* is a Mixture of Good and Evil, of Joy and Grief, of Contempts and Glories, of Vices and Virtues, of Actions and Passions of unthought of Successes, and of strange Accidents and Marvels. We will consider him in a two-fold State, of a Servant and of a Master, and will observe with what Wisdom he preserved himself in the one, and with what Majesty he behaved himself in the other. He comes first to Court under the Quality of a Musician, there he makes himself known for a Soldier, admired as a Commander of an Army, crowned as a Conqueror. *Saul* was tormented with an evil Spirit, which was maintained by his melancholy Humour, and nourished by his Passion. He seek out for him a fair young Man, who withal skilful in playing on the Harp, to make him merry. One of his Servants said, That *David* the Son of *Jesse*, was fit for that Employment; he is sent in the King's Name, he comes, he pleaseth while he playeth on his Instruments; but *Saul* is displeased when he handleth his Weapons.

This young Shepherd, who in his Apprenticeship had learn'd to fight with Lions and Bears, would go to the War as well as his Brethren, who blame his Curiosity, and despise his Person. There must be usually some famous Exploit to put a Man at great Credit at Court, and the Combat of *Goliath* was that which Heaven had prepar'd to raise *David*. One Man alone, who affrighted the whole Army nine Foot high, and armed with five hundred Weight of Iron, continues for forty Days his Bravado's, challengeth the stoutest of the *Israelites* to combat. All their Hearts were frozen at the sound of his terrible Voice, and none dares come forth against him. The King propounds great Riches, and

ughter in Marriage, to him who would take away
 Blemish from the People of God, printed on the
 ble Face of the Army by this *Philistine*. *David*
 upon presents himself, and gets forth to fight with
 ; not with the gilded Arms of *Saul*, but only
 a Sling. The Giant scoffs at him ; and finding
 sufficiently armed to defend himself from Dogs,
 not fit to set upon Men, he designs *David's* little
 y as a fit Prey for some Bird of Rapin. But this
 mpion of the Lord of Hosts, reads first a Lesson
 him of Religion, before he shews his Skill in
 ing ; ' Thou comest to met (*saith he*) with a
 ear, a Sword and a Buckler ; but I come to
 ee in the Name of the God of Armies, of the
 od of the Hosts of *Israel*, at which thou hast this
 y scoffed with so great Insolence : It is written
 Heaven, that this great God will deliver thee
 o mine Hands, and that I shall take away thine
 ad from off thy Shoulders, and that I shall make
 great Feast for all the Beasts of Prey with the
 h of this thy monstrous Body, whereby thou
 t know there is a God in *Israel*.

saith it, he doth it, he strikes his Adversary
 he Blow of the Sling in the midst of his Fore-
 and makes this mighty Tower of Flesh to fall
 Moment, cutting off the Head of this terrible
 with his own Sword ; which put the whole
 of the *Philistines* to Confusion, and raised up
 ory of the chosen People to an incomparable
 . Yet this is the Fountain of all the great
 hat *David* after suffer'd, the great ones ad-
 im, the People applaud him, he is the Subject
 Songs of the Daughters of *Jerusalem*, which
 above *Saul*. It was this Musick that enraged
 evil Spirit, and would not give him any Rest ;

David must be destroyed, because he saved the Nation ; he must be put to Death, because he restored the People to Life ; he must be dishonoured for having recovered the Honour of the King ; he is sufficiently faulty, because he is too virtuous. *Saul* resolved to be rid of *David*, yet thought it dangerous to attempt his Life openly, who was so high in the People's Esteem, and therefore under Pretence of Honour bestows on him a chief Place in the Army, believing his Courage would carry him into Danger, and his Death would be imputed to Chance or Destiny ; but when he saw he returned from manifest Peril with Victory and the Applause of *Israel*, and that he behaved himself with great Wisdom, *Saul* suspected him more than before, and injuriously married his eldest Daughter to another. But since his Honour was engaged, and to prevent the Scandal of Failure, he offers him his youngest Daughter *Micah* but with very harsh and dangerous Conditions, not less than by the Death of two hundred *Philistines*, which he hoped it was hardly possible for him to vanquish ; but herein God who overthrows the Designs of the malicious to establish his own Councils upon Ruins, caused the Victories and Marriage of *David* to succeed to his own Content, accompanied with the good Will and Admiration of all the Court.

Jonathan, the eldest Son of *Saul*, was so astonished with his valiant Exploits, rare Virtues, and incomparable Carriage, that he loved him as his own Brother and bereft himself of the most precious Things he had, to adorn him withal ; *David* likewise shewed unto him reciprocally an immortal Friendship, and their two Souls seemed united together with an indissoluble Affection. Poor *Jonathan* who was of a comparable Mildness, declared to his Father, as

he durst, the Innocence of *David*, and the great services he had done to the Crown; assuring him, there was not a Man in the Kingdom of a more harmless and pleasing Conversation; and that it was the Joy of his Heart, and his only Safety to have him always at his Side. *Saul* seemed to be overcome with these Discourses, and suffered *David* whom he had driven far off, to return again near his Person; but *Saul*, upon a Day when *David* played on the Harp in his Presence, endeavour'd to strike him thro' with his Launce, had not *David's* Nimbleness avoided that evil Blow; and lest any should charge him with perfidioulness, he excused it by the Distemper of his Spirit. *Jonathan* yet another Time endeavour'd Reconciliation; but being repelled by *Saul*, with harsh Words and Threats to kill him, he saw clearly there was no more Safety for his Friend, and perswaded him to retire; *David* goes from Court, and makes his Departure from his beloved *Jonathan*, thousands of Tears and Sighs being vented betwixt them.

Saul seeing he was escaped out of his bloody Hands, commands his Soldiers to bring him back; which *Michal* his daughter having notice of, she tells her Husband, and makes him depart suddenly in the deep Silence of the Night, putting in his Place an Image in the Bed; the next Morning *Saul's* Guards break into the House, and going on to the Bed, there found the Counterfeit; *Michal* was accused thereof, and chidden by *Saul*; she excused herself, saying, *Her Husband compelled her to it, threatening to kill her if she would not obey*, which still encreased his Rage, and caused him to invent daily new means to destroy him, whom above all he ought to have preserved. In the mean Time, *David* knew not whither to retire himself; he would not have taken the Boldness to have gone to *Samuel*, who

was yet alive, but this would have been prejudicial both in the Mind of *Saul*, who turned all Suspensions into Fury; he therefore goes to the Town of *Nob* to *Abimelech* the High Priest, who seeing him with a very mean Equipage, was somewhat amazed at his Arrival. But *David* to confirm him, said he came about some urgent Business of the King's, and had no Time to provide for his Journey, desiring the Priest to give him some Bread and a Sword: who, having no other gave him some Loaves of the consecrated Bread, and the Sword of *Goliath* which was kept in the Tabernacle for a Monument.

Saul hearing that *David* was seen in the Woods with a Lance in his Hand, and accompanied with several Captains and Officers, sharply complained of the unfaithfulness of his Servants; whereupon *Doeg*, an *Edomite*, of a barbarous Behaviour, to get Favour from his Master, accused *Abimelech* the Priest with all his Company for furnishing *David* with Weapons and Provisions, he being present at that Time; *Saul* instantly sent for him, and reproached him with the Fact; he wisely excused it, as not knowing but *David* was as much in the King's Favour as ever, and that what he did was for *Saul's* Service, as he judged. This Excuse was very just and lawful, yet the Jealousy of *Saul* was never satisfied, so that without any other Form of Proceeding, he commanded that villainous Butcher *Doeg* (all others refusing to lift up their Hands against these sacred Persons) to fall upon the High Priest, and the Priests that accompanied him, eighteen in Number, who were all murdered in one Day, and that cursed Servant exceeding his Commission, drove on his Murders to the Town of *Nob*, which they filled with Fire and Blood.

David having understood by *Abiathar*, the Son

High Priest, all that was past, was pierced with
 bitter Grief, accusing himself as the Cause of
 Death of these unhappy ones; and perceiving
 the Spirit of *Saul* was wholly envenomed, he
 hid himself in the Cave of *Adullam*, where tho' he
 thought himself hid from the Eyes of all the World, yet
 rather and Brethren flying the Persecution, found
 out, and wounded his tender Heart with their
 lamentations for the Change of his Condition, who
 now no longer a *David* triumphant, the Object of
 Thoughts, and the Discourse of all Tongues; he
 comforted them the best he could, and recommended
 them to the Protection of the King of *Moab*, till he
 saw what it pleased God to do with him. At this
 time, all the banished that fled for Safety, and all the
 people betook themselves to *David*, to the Number
 four hundred Men, who intrenched themselves in
 the strongholds, going forth every Day to seek wherewithal
 to maintain themselves. In the midst of these Misfor-
 tunes, the good Prince kept always in his Heart a
 Love of his Country; and knowing that the
 Philistines had laid Siege before *Keilab*, he failed not
 to believe it; tho' this ungrateful City designed to
 deliver him up to *Saul*, if he had enclosed
 himself therein; which, having consulted the Oracle
 of God, he would not do, but retired to the Desert
 of *Paran*, where *Jonathan* his beloved Friend met him,
 and assured him that he should be King after his Father,
 and that himself would be content to be his Second.
 In the mean while *David* ran from Desert to Desert with
 his Troops, when he received a severe Check from
 Achish, to whom he sent for Relief, and for which he
 was threatened to destroy his Family, had not *Abigail* who
 appeared before him with great Wisdom and Humility,
 and the Sword already drawn for the Desolation
 of

of her Family. The *Philistines* about this Time taken the Field, whom *Saul* having encountered driven back, he returns to the Pursuit of *David*, with three thousand Men, and entering into a Cave of Necessity, where *David* was hid with a small Number of his most faithful Servants, they persuaded him, *That by the Hand of God his mortal Enemy was now delivered into his Power, by whose Death he might put an End to all his Calamities.* But *David* by a strong Inspiration from God, resolved in his Heart never to lay Hands on God's anointed, and contented himself with only cutting off the Skirts of his Garment, and went out of the Cave after *Saul*, and cried after him with a loud Voice, saying, ' Behold my Lord, ' Father, my King, the Innocence of my Hands, ' be no more filled with vain and false Suspicions ' poor *David*; you cannot be ignorant, that God ' this Time had put you into my Power, and that ' I could have taken away your Life to have saved ' my own, but God by his Grace hath preserved me ' from such ill Thoughts, and hath secured you from ' Danger; I had never yet any Intent to hurt ' you, though you cease not to persecute and torment ' my Life with a thousand Afflictions; Alas, my Lord, ' what is your Desire? Against whom are you ' come forth with so great a Strength of Arms and Horse ' Against a poor dead Dog, a miserable little Beast ' I beseech thee living God to be judge between us, ' and to make you sensible of the Goodness of my Cause.

Saul was so amazed with this Action, that he ran to him, and embracing him weeping, said, *This, O David, is a sure Sign whereby I know for certain thou shalt overcome me, so great a Goodness not being able to be rewarded but by an Empire: I only beseech and intreat you to have pity upon my poor Children after my Death, and not to*

re upon them the Injuries I have offered you. Here-
on he swore to deal peaceably with him for the fu-
ture, but the Spirit of *Saul* was unequal and oft de-
vied from Reason for a long Season; whereupon
he was resolved to get out of the Kingdom to *Achish*,
King of the *Philistines*, a sworn Enemy to *Israel*,
so that he could not be secure any where else; yet did
he never bear Arms against the People of God. At
the fatal Day of *Saul* drew near, and he saw the
Philistines came upon him with their utmost Strength;
being troubled in Mind, in the Confusions of a
tormented Spirit, he sought to the divine Oracle to
know his Destiny in this present Necessity; but this
happy Prince sought after the Dead in vain, having
under Feet the Admonitions of the Living; and
therefore he applies himself to the Witch of *Endor*,
by *Samuel's* Appearance, foretold the routing of
his Army; and next Morning perceiv'd the *Philistines*
valiantly increased and resolved to fight, and his
People exceedingly weakened, and seemed to
meet their Misfortune in their Faces: The Enemy gave
Onset with great Violence, and overthrew the
most of the *Israelites*, wherein *Jonathan* with his
Brethren sealed the last Proofs of their Valour
with their Blood and Death, in the Sight of their mi-
serable Father; who seeing he could not die soon as he
desired, suffered himself to fall upon his own Sword,
giving forth his Soul and Blood with Ragings and
Cries, unspeakable.

While this unhappy Battle was fought, *David* was
slaying the *Amalekites*, who in his Absence had sack'd
the Town of *Ziglag*, the Place of his retiring, whom
he overtook loaded with their Prey and regained his
Wives, *Abinoam* and *Abigail*, whom they had
carried away: As he came from this Battle, a young
Amalekite

Amalekite presents himself, and brings him the News of the Death of *Saul* and *Jonathan*, and his other Sons, affirming that he himself, had stood by at the Death of the King, and had helped him to die by his own Command: Whereat *David*, moved with extreme Grief, tore his Garments, wept, fasted, and made a Funeral Lamentation over *Saul* and *Jonathan*, causing likewise the *Amalekite* to die, who by his own Confession was accessary to the death of the King. And tho' *David* at this Time might have taken possession of the Kingdom, yet upon prudent deliberation, he thought it not convenient to be too hasty. Whereupon *Abner*, a chief Captain without losing Time, seeing there yet remained a Son of *Saul*, alive, named *Ishboseth*, aged forty Years, though of little Courage, and less understanding, he made him presently come into the Camp, and caused him to be proclaimed the true and lawful Successor of *Saul*; not so much for the Love he bore him, or the Esteem of his Sufficiency, as intending to reign by him, and over him.

All the People swore Allegiance to *Ishboseth*, except the Tribe of *Judah*, from whom *David* sprung, which joining together in favour of him, crowned him King in *Hebron*, where he reigned seven Years before he possessed the whole Kingdom of *Israel*. Afterward *Abner*, laying aside his warlike humour, fell in Love with a Concubine of *Saul's*, named *Rispa*, whereat *Ishboseth* being offended, *Abner* for one Word spoken in a very mild manner, entered into Rage against the King, and said, *It was to use him as a Dog to quarrel with him for a Woman after so great Services as he had done for the Crown, and from which he held both his Life and Kingdom.* The poor Prince held his Peace and durst not answer a Word to this Fellow, and was pitifully devoured by his own

Abner grew so hot with Anger, that he dispatched Messengers to *David* to desire his Friendship, promiseth to bring the whole Kingdom of *Isbbo-* into his Hands. *David* answered, That he was willing to make Peace with him, if he would cause his Wife *Micbal* to be restored to him, whom they had married to another after his Departure; which was easily agreed to, and performed.

Mean Time *Abner* powerfully solicits the People of *Israel* to betake themselves to *David*, since God had committed their Safety and Rest into his Hands, which would unite all the Tribes under one Monarchy, which would make him a Happiness to his People, useful to his Friends, and terrible to his Enemies. His Discourse prevailed very much upon the principal Ones of the Nation, who saw small Hopes of *Isbbo-*, he being disparaged both by Nature and Fortune. Soon after *Abner* meets *David* at *Hebron*, and made him a Feast, hearkened to his Propositions, and conducted him back with Honour. *Joab*, who at this Time absent, soon understood the coming of *Abner*; and being jealous that the Friendship of a man who seemed to draw a whole Kingdom after him, might much prejudice his Interest, he enters roughly into the King's Chamber, telling him that *Abner* was a Deceiver, who came to spy out his Secrets, and that he ought to have secured him when under his Power: And since *David*, seeing him in such a Rage, offered nothing. *Joab*, without Authority, sends a Messenger to *Abner* to return to *Hebron*, under Colour of treating more fully with *David*. He lightly believed it, and came back the same Way; when *Joab* treacherously surprizing him, killed him at the Gate of the City.

David was very much perplexed hereat, and uttered grievous

grievous Curses against *Joab* and his whole Race; to deface the Blemish of this Murder, he assisted the Funerals of *Abner*, protesting against the Crime of those who had taken away his Life, and his setting forth the Praises of the Dead; yet he could find no Process to be made against *Joab*, conceiving it was dangerous to provoke him. After this, *Ishbosheth* King of *Israel*, was slain by two Murderers *Rechab* and *Baanab*, as he slept on his Bed at Night, who cut off his Head and brought it to *David*, at which this King was so highly incensed, abhorring this barbarous Fact, that he instantly condemned them to Death; and their Heads and Feet being cut off, they were hanged up at the Fish-pond of *Hebron*.

The death of *Ishbosheth*, the Son of *Saul*, ended the Difference between the two Royal Houses, all the Tribes yielded universally to *David*, so now he began to reign absolutely, and to discover admirable Qualities and Royal Virtues wherewith he was adorned: And it is certain, that of all the Kings of *Judah*, none equalled him in all Kinds of Perfection, he was one who feared God without Simulation, was religious without Hypocrisy, valiant without sternness, liberal without reproaching, a good Husband without Covetousness, valiant without Insolence, vigilant without Unquietness, Wise without Subtilty, courteous without Looseness, Humane without Cowardliness, cheerful without too great Familiarity, Grave without Fierceness, and without any Compliment: Above all, he was all his Life very zealous for Religion, and wonderfully affected toward divine Things, settling the Worship of God, and composing Hymns for the People, which have continued to all Ages, and serve for perpetuity.

rings of Devotion even to this very Day: Yet did
 he Exercises no Way diminish his Actions of Va-
 r; he overthrew the *Philistines* in two great Bat-
 tles, and made War on every Side; in the *East*,
 against the *Moabites*, and *Ammonites*: in the *West*,
 against the *Phœnicians*; in the *South*, against the *Ama-
 rians*, *Arabians*, and *Idumeans*; and in the *North*,
 against the *Syrians*, *Sabeans*, and *Mesopotamians*, and
 happy in all his Enterprizes: besides which, he
 made Leagues with the Kings, his Neighbours, which
 gain'd either by Friendship or Force, He ren-
 dered Justice exactly to his Subjects, favoured Arts,
 walled and fortify'd Towns, erected stately Palaces,
 brought the Kingdom of *Judab* out of Servility,
 who had not yet known what Magnificence was:
 he was honoured by the great Ones, beloved by the
 People, admired by the Wisest, and almost adored by
 the People. But as all Light in mortal Things have
 shadow, God suffered him to fall into a great Of-
 fence, which served to humble him, and caused very
 much Trouble in his House: His Mind being freed
 from the Cares of War and Business, he descried from
 the Top of his Palace a Woman that bathed herself
 in her Garden: he enquired her Name, her Kind-
 ness, and her Quality, and becoming in Love thereby,
 he sent for her to his House, and had Company with
 her. How dear did this unhappy Cast of his Eye cost
 him! When a Man once exceeds in this blind Passion,
 he goes further than ever he designed. She soon af-
 fends Word to *David*, that she had conceived;
 that her Husband, having not seen her for a long
 time, might have very ill Apprehensions of her.
 Honour of this lost Creature must now be co-
 stly, the King sends for her Husband under some
 Pretence; he comes from the Army, is kindly
 entertained,

entertained, and *David* is earnest with him to home and take his Ease with his Wife ; but the good Man refuses it, saying *That it was not fit for him to lie in a Bed, when the Ark of God and his Captains Joab were under Tents.* He lies on the Ground before the Door of the King's Chamber, and so passeth the Night, having no desire but to return speedily to his Army. Alas, poor *Uriah*, thou art made a harmful Sacrifice ; and was but too faithful, and therefore must water with thy Blood the Guilt of thy Master. *David* dictates a Bloody Letter to *Joab*, to kill *Uriah* in the forlorn Hope, that he might fairly get rid of him ; and *Uriah* carries this deadly Letter to *Joab*, without enquiring obeys ; the innocent *Uriah* is massacred, and those false Lovers now think themselves secure ; *David* remains nine Months covered with this Filth and Blood, without coming to the Knowledge of himself, until *Nathan* the Prophet moves the Veil that blinded him, who though he knew how dangerous it was to reprove a King, especially in such a Case, yet resolved to shew *David* his Sin, by uttering a Parable of a rich Man that had a great Store of Sheep, who had yet violently taken away one only Ewe from a poor Man ; which *David* finding very strange, judged him worthy of Death, whereat the Prophet hits him Home telling him *He was the Man, who had caused poor Uriah to be killed after he had taken Bathsheba from him.* *David* awakes as it were out of a deep Sleep, acknowledging his Sin with a true Humility, and submitted himself to all the Chastisements it should please the Lord Judge to inflict upon him ; he was presently changed into another Man, and was exceeding penitent, his Heart bleeding, and his Eyes weeping continually for his grievous Offence ; and God beginning to Punish

ishments of his Sin (which yet he had pardoned as his own Person) caused the Child conceived in adultery to die.

A Year after, those pitiful Tragedies of his House, which the Lord had threatned him with came upon him, and filled his Heart with Terrors. *Amnon*, the eldest Son of *David*, fell in Love with his Sister *Thamar*, a very fair Princess; and being in despair of obtaining his Desire, falls sick; the King his Father comes to see him, to take Order for his Health; who tells him, there is but one Medicine that will cure him, which is, that his Sister *Thamar* should come and make him Broth with her own Hand, wherein she had much Skill. This is easily granted, and the innocent Maid goes to him, who soon discovers his passion to her, which she as violently opposes by reason and Tears; whereupon this barbarous Man proceeds to Force, and ravishes her; which being known, he entered into as furious a Repentance; and not enduring to behold her, drives her out of his house with Reproach and Scorn; she puts on Mourning Attire, and covers her Head with Ashes, and at last discovers all to *Absalom*, her Brother by the same Mother, who comforts her, and promises Revenge; *David* hears of it, but remembering his own Offence, durst not censure that of his Son, especially since he loved him tenderly, and feared to offend him.

Absalom seeing *David* did nothing in it, resolved to do himself Justice with his own Hands; and having kept his Design secret two Years, to prevent Suspicion, he makes a Royal Feast, to which he invites his Father, and all his Brethren; *David* excuses himself, and the other earnestly intreats that his eldest Brother *Amnon* might supply his Place; to which his Father consents. The Brethren enter joyfully into

the Hall where the Banquet was, where *Absalom* had prepared a bloody Spectacle, and horrible Sacrifice: he gives the Word to his Servants, that when his Brother *Amnon* had drank plentifully, they should take their Opportunity to kill him, without enquiring the Cause, since the Command was sufficient Authority and Security; the Wine and good Cheer having made them merry, on a sudden drawn Swords glittered before their Eyes; Fear came upon all, but the Danger was only to *Amnon*, who was suddenly murdered, his Blood leaping on her Brother's Table for a just Revenge of his shameful Lust. The Brethren affrighted, instantly fly; and Report brings the News to *David*, that *Absalom* had slain all his Brethren; the poor King casts himself on his Face upon the Ground weeping, and all the Court tear their Cloaths, and put on Mourning, when *Jonadab* certifies that none but *Amnon* was killed, in revenge of the Offence committed against *Thamar*. *David* returns a little to himself, and his other Children present themselves before him affrighted and weeping of that which had passed,

Absalom saves himself in the House of his Grandfather by the Mother, the King of *Geshur*, where he remains three Years without daring to see the King his Father, who would no ways pardon this great Crime. *Joab* labours to reconcile the Son to the Father, by the Mediation of a discreet Woman of *Tekoa*, and at length prevails. *Absalom* returns, the King embraces him, gives him the Kiss of Peace, and establishes him in the Court. The Spirit of the Prince was high and tempestuous, and being well made, courteous, liberal, courageous, and capable of great Undertakings; he entertained ambitious Thoughts: he saw his Father declining, *Adonijah*

is eldest Brother, too much a fondling, and *Solomon*,
 et a Child, unable to oppose him, and therefore
 conceived the Kingdom could not slip out of his
 hands; and the better to secure it, he provided
 himself a Guard of Soldiers, and ceased not secretly
 gain the Hearts and good Will of his Father's
 Subjects. Never was any Prince more prodigal of his
 courtesies! whoever had any Business with the King,
 called them to him, embraced them, and enquired
 their Condition and Suit, and said, 'There was
 no other Mishap, but that the King was old and
 tired with Business, and had not appointed any one
 to hear the Complaints of his Subjects, and do
 them Justice; but if one Day he should have that
 Charge due to him by his Birth, he would give full
 satisfaction to every one.'

By this means he made himself Conqueror of
 hearts: and by the Advice of *Achitophel* a great Po-
 tician, gets leave of *David* to perform a Vow in
Hebron, whither he goes accompanied with many of
 Followers, giving Order to the rest of his Con-
 federates, that at the first Sound of a Trumpet they
 should march to him; which being done, he caused
 himself to be crowned King in *Hebron*, and that all
 Forces of the Kingdom ran to him. This poor
 Prince, at the Tidings of this Rebellion, thinks of
 nothing but flying, and leaves his chief City to save
 himself in the By Paths of the Wilderness; he is the
 that goes forth, without a Horse to ride on,
 on his bare Feet, with his Head uncovered and
 tears in his Eyes, marching thus like a true Peni-
 tent, and adoring the Judgments of God, which
 made him bear the enraged Tongue of *Shimei* with a
 Patience, and would not suffer him to be chas-
 tised for his horrid Insolence. Mean while *Abalom*

entered *Jerusalem* without Resistance, where *Achitophel* to make the Difference irreconcilable, gave him the detestable Counsel to abuse his Father's Concubines that were left in the Palace. After he had performed this Villany, he contrives to surprize his Father at unawares; which, by *Achitophel's* Subtilty might have probably succeeded had not *Hushai*, a secret Friend of *David's*, who join'd himself to *Absalom* on Purpose to discover his Designs, prevented the Plot by this cunning Speech, 'That they should do nothing hastily, since his Father was an old Captain, and politick in War, who had still in his Army my Men of Valour and Counsel; and that it stood not with his Honour to give Battle, unless he were assured of the Victory; for if at the first Encounter he should be repulsed, it would be of dangerous Consequence, and might so discourage his Men that his whole Army might be routed; but if he would stay awhile, the People would gather about him as the Sand upon the Sea Shore; and being in the midst of such a mighty Army, nothing would be able to stand before him.' This Counsel being preferred before *Achitophel's* he was so enraged, that he goes instantly home and hangs himself, by the manifest Justice of God, after which *Absalom*, thinking himself sufficiently strong, passes over *Jordan* makes *Amasa* his chief Captain, and designs to give Battle to his Father; *David* having had a little leisure to recollect and fortify himself, takes Countenance again, and dividing his Army into three Parts, appoints *Joash*, *Abisba*, and *Ittai* to command it; he would have been present himself had not his Counselors dissuaded him; therefore encouraging his People, charging them strictly, if they should gain the

to secure his Son *Absalom* without any hurt, he
red out of the Camp.

The Trumpets sound, and the Armies approach.
David's Men having a good Cause, engage like Li-
; but the Rebels affrighted with their own Guilt,
e soon disordered, and put to flight, so that one
y seemed to come only to kill, and the other to
lain, twenty Thousand falling dead on the Place;
Abner astonished at this sudden Change of Fortune,
on his Mule, and flies through a Forest; where
Head being caught within the Branch of a Tree,
Mule left him hanging between Heaven and Earth,
Spectacle of the Vengeance of God, for his In-
titude to so good a Father; of which *Joab* having
e struck him through with three Darts, though
dden by *David*, and ten young Soldiers made
nd of him: The Body was interr'd in a Pit under
eat Heap of Stones, though he had built a stately
ument for himself, which he called *Absalom's*
e. Behold the horrible End of an evil Son,
a rebellious Subject, sufficient to deter Posterity
such wicked Practices to the End of the World.
e this was doing, *David* enclosed himself in a
Town, expecting the Event, and continually
ring of the Health of *Absalom*; but when cer-
News came of his Death, he was pierced with
olent a Grief that he could not be comforted,
all Courage, and crying every Moment, O *Ab-*
y, my Son *Absalom*, O that this Favour had been
or me, that I might have died for thee! Every
ast down his Eyes for Pity, and the whole Vic-
was turned into Sorrow.

Joab, always bold and insolent toward his Master,
ches *David*, thinking thereby to justify his own
telling him, ' That he would put to Confusion

' all his Faithful Servants, who had that Day saved
 ' his Life, his House and Kingdom ; that he seemed
 ' of a very strange Nature, to hate those that loved
 ' him, and love them that hated him, since it was
 ' plain that if all his good Captains and Soldiers had
 ' perished to save the Life of one Rebellious Son,
 ' would have been very well satisfied : ' Further,
 ' swore to him by the living God : ' That if he
 ' not rise and entertain those who returned from
 ' Battle, there would not one Man remain with him
 ' before Morning ; which would prove a great
 ' Displeasure than ever yet happened to him.
 ' presses him so vehemently, that the King without
 ' daring to answer one Word, rose up, and did as
 ' required. By degrees his great Grief diminished, and
 ' the Rejoicings of the People, who came to carry
 ' back to *Jerusalem* in Triumph, made him forget
 ' Loss ; and endeavouring to bring back all to him,
 ' pardoned them with unspeakable Meekness, being
 ' ready to give *Joab's* Place to *Amasa*, *Absalom's* old
 ' Captain. But *Joab* quickly prevented this, by
 ' ing with his own Hand, him who was designed
 ' Successor. After this he pursued *Sheba*, a Captain
 ' of the Rebels, who retired into *Adela*, which being
 ' besieged by *Joab*, a Woman of great Discretion and
 ' Credit with the People, persuaded them to slay him
 ' and throw his Head over the Wall ; which put an
 ' End to this whole bloody War.

After *David's* re-establishment in his Kingdom
 reigned about eleven Years in full Peace, and
 continual Exercises of Piety and Justice ; and after
 settling the States of his Realm he made his Son *Solomon*
 whom he had chosen, to be confirmed King in his
 stead. He lived near seventy two Years, reigned
 forty, and died a Thousand and Thirty Two

fore the Birth of our Saviour, and about Three thousand from the Creation of the World, leaving it Treasures for building the Temple as an eternal monument of his Devotion and Understanding. It was a special Favour to him, that *Jesus Christ* should be born of his Line, and that his Birth was revealed to him, so long before it was known to the World. He oft sets it down on the Table of his Psalms, and is in an Extacy in Contemplation by the Fore-taste of his Happiness. Men usually take their Nobility and Names from their Predecessors; but *David* drew his from a Son, who is the Father of Glory, and the Author of Eternity. All things were great in *David's* Person; but the height of all this Greatness is, that from his Family there was given to us a *JESUS*.

G S

JUDAS

JUDAS MACCABEUS.



THIS valiant Worthy, for his Country's Cause
 And in defending of Gods's Truth and Laws,
 Was still engag'd, and often with a few,
 He Thousands of his Enemies did subdue.
 Their Number nor their Strength he did not fear,
 Hoping that God would still for him appear,
 Who fought his Battle and would ne'er comply
 To wicked Heathenish Idolatry.
 At length, forsook by almost all his Men,
 His Courage would not suffer him, even then
 To fly away, but being with killing tir'd,
 He dearly sold his Life, and so expired.

AFTER the Death of *Alexander* the Great his Army and Dominions were divided between Captains, among whom *Seleucus* made himself King of *Syria*. And afterwards *Antiochus Epiphanes* reigned in *Asia*, who being invited by some Apostate Jews to come to *Jerusalem*, he encamped before it; by his Faction within had the Gates opened, the City betrayed to him, about the Year of the World 3796, and before the Nativity of *Christ* 198. He robb'd the Temple, and carried away the golden Table, Candlestick, and Censers, with all the other Vessels dedicated to God leaving nothing of any Value behind him, and raising such a horrible Persecution of the *Jews*, that the Heavens seemed to weep, the Earth to blush with Blood; it was a Sport to that barbarous Man to prophane holy Things and a continual Exercise to flea and roast Men alive, or to throw them into boiling Caldrons, for no other Crime persisting in the true Religion, as he did by the Men Sons of the *Maccabees*, whose Courage and constancy out-braved all his most exquisite Tortures. He overturned the Altars upon the bleeding Priests, hanged young Children in the Bosom of their fighting Mothers, the Flames devoured the sacred and profane Buildings without Distinction; and the Houses (at now seemed but Dens of Beasts) represented so horrid a Spectacle, as gave more desire to die than courage to live.

Amidst these Desolations was found a gallant old Man named *Matthias*, a Priest, the Father of many Sons; all Men of Valour, who went out of *Jerusalem* to retire himself to the City of *Modin*, where he gathered his Family, resolving to oppose themselves against the Fury of the Tyrants; but was quickly summoned to render up himself and all his Men, and

to offer Incense to their *Pagan* Idols. But this virtuous Man calling his People together, spake thus to them ; ' We should be too much in Love with Life to keep it with the Loss of true Religion ; I am sorry that ever I was born in such an Age as I have seen the Disasters of my Nation, and the Desolation of the holy *Jerusalem*, abandon'd to the Hands of Rapine and to impious Prophanation ; the Temple hath been the Object of all Reproaches, and those Vessels of Glory that served for the Ministry of the Living God have been taken away by Violence ; we have seen our Streets covered with dead Bodies, and the little Children with their Throats cut lying upon the Carcases of their Fathers ; and what Nation hath not possessed our Inheritance, and enriched themselves with our Spoils ; the Holiness of the Temple hath not stained sacrilegious Hands, neither hath this famous City been able to preserve itself from Flames ; after this, what Pleasure can we have in Life, unless it be to revenge the Quarrel of God ? I am promised all the Honours and Privileges I can reasonably hope for, if I will obey King *Antiochus*, and join with those Apostates, who have so basely betrayed their Faith ; but God forbid that I should ever fall into so hideous a Compliance ; when almost all my Nation have conspired to forsake the Law of their God, and accommodate themselves to the Times, and their Prince's Will ; I can answer for myself, my Children and my Brethren, and can assure myself they will never commit so vile a Crime. Let us those that have a Zeal for true Religion, join themselves with us, and know that among so many Millions there is nothing better than to proceed in the Ways of Religion and Glory, though with the Loss of our dearest Blood and Life.'

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In the mean time the King's Commissioners pressing every one to declare himself, one of the *Jews*, whether induced by Terror, or Reward, steps forth among the People to sacrifice according to the command of the King ; wherewith *Matthias* enamed with Zeal, was so displeased, that he and his sons fell upon him and hew'd him to pieces ; they also slew *Apollonius*, the King's Captain, and their soldiers who withstood them ; then he overthrew the altar, and with a loud Voice, said, *All that are affected to the Laws of their Fathers, and the Service of God, let them follow me* ; whereupon many of them armed with their Wives and Children into the Deserts and Caves, but were soon pursued and overtaken by the King's Captains, who again renewed their Persecutions to them to offer Sacrifice to the Idols ; which the *Jews* absolutely refusing, and resolving rather to die than commit such Impiety, these bloody Persecutors assaulted them on the Sabbath-Day, and burnt them in their Caves, who neither resisted nor defended themselves, lest they should prophane the Sabbath : yet thousands of Men, Women and Children were destroyed, yet divers escaped, and joined themselves with *Matthias*, and chose him for their Captain, who then informed them that they might lawfully fight on the Sabbath if they were assaulted, else were guilty of their own Deaths ; and having gathered a sufficient Number he destroyed the Heathen Altars, and slew those who had forsaken their Religion, commanding them to circumcise their Children, and driving from every Place those whom *Antiochus* had appointed to see the Laws executed. Having thus governed one Year, he fell sick, and knowing his Death to approach, he sent for his sons, *John, Simeon, Judas Maccabeus, Eleazer,* and

and *Jonathan*, whom he earnestly exhorted to follow his Steps in maintaining the Law of God, and fighting for their Country, assuring them of the Divine Assistance, which never fails those who love and fear God, but taking Pleasure in their Virtues, will grant them Favour to recover their former Liberty and Peace. And, saith he, God will establish you in the Possession of your ancient Laws; and though our Bodies are mortal, and subject to Death, yet the Memory of our virtuous Actions will remain to Eternity; never doubt therefore to venture your Lives in so good a Cause: but above all, I exhort you to Love and Concord; and whatever you find any one most able and fitted for, let him prosecute the same without Contradiction from the rest. I charge you to obey your Brother *Simeon*, a politick and valiant Man, in whatever he shall counsel you; but make *Judas Maccabeus* your Captain, who is courageous and strong; for he shall revenge the Injuries and Rages that have been done to our Nation, and put your Enemies to flight; assist him therefore like Men of Valour, and such as fear God, thereby you shall be sure to prevail.

Soon after, *Matthias* gave up the Ghost, and *Judas Maccabeus* was made General, who by the Assistance of his Brethren, and other *Jews*, drove the Enemies out of the Country, and cleansed the Land of Idolatry, which when *Apollonius*, the General of *Antiochus* in *Samaria*, heard, he invaded *Judea*; against which *Maccabeus* went forth, and in a terrible Battle overthrew and killed *Apollonius* taking his Camp, wherein a very rich Booty, together with his Soldiers. After this, *Seron* Governour of *Cælosyria*, with the Assistance of many apostate *Jews*, marched against *Judas* to *Bethoron*, who observing his Soldiers

uraged at their great Numbers, and because they
d fasted so long, and were thereby disabled, he
courageed them, saying. ' That Victory did not
consist in Numbers of Men, but in their Devotion
oward God, who had so assisted their Forefathers,
that with small forces they had often defeated
Thousands of their Enemies.' They were hereby
prevailed upon, that without Fear of their Mul-
ade, they ran all upon *Seron*, routed his Army, and
w them, together with eight hundred of the *Syrians*,
rest escaping by Flight.

Antiochus enraged at this Defeat, commanded *Ly-*
the Governor of *Egypt*, to go with a very strong
my, and conquer *Judea*, and then to sell the In-
itants for Slaves to those that would give most, and
ly to destroy and ruin *Jerusalem*; *Lysias* having
Command, sent *Ptolomy Nicanor* and *Gorgias*,
n of great Authority about the King, with forty
ousand Foot, and seven thousand Horse, to invade
Judea; who marching to the City of *Emaus*, greatly
eased their Forces. *Judas* having viewed the
pp, and Number of his Enemies, exhorted his
iers to repose their Confidence and Hope of Vic-
in God alone, appointing likewise a Fast to hum-
hemselves before God by Supplications and Pray-
in such a Time of extreme Danger; and assur-
them that God would have Compassion on them,
strengthen them, to put their Adversaries to shame;
Day he mustered his Army, discharging all who
newly married, or had lately bought Possessions,
p, according to the Law; and then spake thus to the rest,
S countrymen, we had never more Occasion to ex-
wils our Courage, and contemn Dangers, than at
a present; for if you now fight valiantly, you
die in this one Battle recover your Liberty, where-
by

by you will have Opportunity again to see the true God, and live a happy Life; but if you prove Cowards in this Encounter, you will be branded with perpetual Infamy, and endanger utter Extirpation of your Nation; consider therefore that if you fight not you must die; and the contrary assure your selves, that in fighting your Religion, Laws, and Liberties, you shall obtain immortal Glory; be ready therefore in the Morning to give your mortal Enemies Battle.

Immediately News was brought him that a strong Party of Horse and Foot were designed to fall on him that Night; whereupon *Maccabeus* suddenly resolved to break into the Enemy's Army the same Night, while they were so divided; having therefore refreshed himself and his Army, and leaving many Fires in his Camp to deceive the Enemy, he marched all Night to seek them out; *Gorgias* finding the Jews had forsaken their Camp, imagined that they were fled to the Mountains for Fear, diligently pursued them; but in the Morning, *Judas* with only a thousand Men ill armed, shewed himself to the Enemy at *Emaus*, and having observed their Posture, persuaded his Men, *To fight valiantly, since he was certain God would deliver their Enemies into his Hands*; and thereupon causing his Trumpets to sound, he fell upon them with such Fury and Resolution that being absolutely affrighted and surprized, they instantly gave Ground; and having slain such as resisted, he pursued the rest to the Plains of *Ida*. In this Fight, three thousand of the Enemy were killed, yet would he not suffer his Soldiers to take Spoil, telling them, that they had still to fight *Gorgias* and his Army, whom when by God's help they had beaten, they should then securely

selves with the Booty : *Gorgias* and his Army
riving from a Hill the Flight of their Friends, and
readiness of the *Jews* to give them Battle, were
discouraged, that they fled likewise ; whereupon
and his Men returned to gather the Pillage ;
re, finding great Store of Gold, Silver, Scarlet,
Purple, they returned home with Joy, praising
for their good Succels.

Lyfias was extreemly concerned at this Overthrow,
presently invaded *Judea* with sixty thousand
men Foot, and five thousand Horse, and encamped
Bethsura, which *Judas* hearing, came out against
with only ten thousand Men ; and seeing their
number so vastly exceed his, he cried earnestly to
that he would be pleased to fight with him,
for him, and then charged the Front of the Ene-
with such force, that he discomfited and slew
Five Thousand of them. *Lyfias* perceiving
Resolution of the *Jews*, who would rather die
lose their Liberty, he returned with the rest of
Army to *Antioch*, to reinforce them. Mean-
while *Judas* assembled the People, and told them,
having obtained so many Victories through the
of God, they ought now to go up to Jerusalem
purify the Temple that was desolate, and to offer
sifices according to the Law of the Lord. Then
g up with a great Multitude of People, he found
Temple desolate, the Gates burnt, and Grass
growing within the same ; at this sad Spectacle,
and all present could not forbear weeping, and
immediately applied themselves to purge the Temple ;
Judas caused a Table, a Candlestick, and an
for Incense to be made all of Gold, putting up
ail, and Gates to the Temple, and throwing
the Altar, which was profaned by *Antiochus*,
he

he built a new one of Stones, neither hewed nor hammered and on the twenty-first Day of *Chassleu* or *September*, Lights were put in the Candlestick, Perfumes laid upon the Altar, Loaves set upon the Table, and Sacrifices offered which had been neglected for three Years past; then did *Judas* and his Countrymen celebrate a Feast unto the Lord for eight Days, praising God with Hymns and Psalms; he also enclosed *Jerusalem* with a Wall, and built high Towers thereon, in which he planted Garrisons against the Incurfions of the Enemy, and fortified *Bethsura* for a Defence to it.

The Nations round about envying this Prosperity of the *Jews*, surprized many of them by Treachery whereupon *Judas* made an Incurfion, slew many of them by means, bringing a great Prey out of their Country, besieging the Sons of *Baan*, their Prince, who lay in wait for the *Jews*; and at length setting fire to the Towers, killed all that were therein. After this, he overcame a mighty Army of the *Amorites*, and took the Command of *Timotheus*, taking and burning the City of *Jazar*, and leading their Wives and Children Captive into *Judea*. The neighbouring People hearing of his Departure, assaulted the *Jews* in *Galilee*, who retiring into the Fort of *Dathema*, sent to *Judas* for Relief; and at the same time, Letters came out of *Galilee*, That they were endangered by the Inhabitants of *Ptolemais*, *Tyre*, *Sydon*, and others thereabout. *Judas* hereupon sent his Brother *Simeon* with three thousand chosen Men to relieve *Galilee*, and himself, with his Brother *Jonathan*, and about a thousand others, marched to *Galaad*; *Simeon* fought against his Enemies in *Galilee*, and slew about a thousand, pursuing them to the Gates of *Ptolemais*, and taking much Spoils, and releasing many *Jews* from Prison.

ners, he returned victoriously home. But *Judas* *of Jordan*, was there informed, that his Brethren were besieged in their Cities and Castles, and some already in great Extremity; hereupon he first fell upon the Inhabitants of *Bozra*, took their City, set it on fire, and killed all able to bear Arms; then marching the next night he arrived early next Morning to the Castle where the *Jews* were besieged by the Army of *Timotheus*, who were just ready to scale the Walls, when he dividing his Forces into three Battalions courageously assailed them; who hearing it was *Macca-* were surprized with such Dread, that they immediately fled; *Judas's* Men slaying about eight thousand in the Pursuit. Then marching to *Molla*, he seized upon all the Men therein, and burnt it with Fire; which he destroyed several other Places.

Upon after *Timotheus* raised another Army, whereupon he marched to *Jordan*, exhorting them valiantly to oppose the *Jews*, and to hinder their Passage over the River; since, if they once passed *Jordan*, they were sure to be defeated. *Judas* hearing this, marched hastily against the Enemy, and passing the River, unexpectedly fell upon them with such Violence, that losing away their Arms, they fled for their Lives; he endeavour'd to save themselves in *Carnoi*, but he taking that City and Temple slew them, and at the same, and then he led away all the *Jews* who dwelt in *Galaad*, with their Wives, Children, Substance, and brought them into *Judea*. When he drew nigh the Town of *Ephion*, they had barricaded up his Way that he could not pass; and relying upon his Desire to open the Passage, he besieged the City, took it by Assault, burnt it and slew the Inhabitants. After this, passing over *Jordan*, he came into *Judea* with great Joy and Gladness, praising

praising God, and offering Sacrifices and Thanksgivings for the safe return of the Army, because in all the Battles and encounters they had not lost one Jew. But whilst *Judas* and *Simeon* were gone upon their Expeditions, the two Captains with whom he left the rest of his Forces (with a Command to keep a watchful Eye over *Judea*, but not to join Battle with any Enemy till his Return) being desirous to gain the Repute of valiant Men, went out with their Soldiers towards *Jamnia*, against whom *Gorgias*, the Governour of that Place, issued out, and slew two thousand of them, the rest flying back into *Judea*. *Judas* and his Brethren took divers Cities from the *Idumeans*, and with much Booty and great Joy returned Home.

The bloody *Antiochus* being at this Time in *Asia*, heard of a wealthy City, called *Elymais*, which stood a rich Temple of *Diana*; thither he went, and besieged it, but the Inhabitants sallied out, and with great Loss drove him from thence; whereupon he returned to *Babylon*, where having Notice of the overthrow of his Captains in *Judea*, and the Power of the *Jews*, this, with his former Defeat, so wrought upon him, that he fell sick, and finding no Hope of Recovery, he called his most familiar Friends about him, telling them, ' That he was plagued with a violent and desperate Affliction for tormenting the *Jews*, destroying the Temple, committing Sacrilege, and contemning the true God; but that he vowed, if it pleased the Lord to restore him, he would become a *Jew*, and do many good Things for them, and would go thro' all the World to declare the Power of God; ' who knowing his Hypocrisy, continued to plague him in a terrible Manner. He had an intolerable pain and

in his Bowels and inward Parts, from whence
an abundance of Worms continually crawling out,
that he rotted above Ground, with such an into-
le Stink, that none could come near him, nei-
could himself endure it; and thus this vile
on, who had insolently boasted he would make
Jerusalem a common Burying-place, and the Streets
of run with the Blood of God's People, by his
Judgment ended his Life in extream Miserie; be-
his Death he made *Philip*, his chief Captain, Go-
vernor of his Kingdom, requiring him to be very
loving of his Son *Antiochus*.

When was *Antiochus* proclaimed King, and fir-
ed *Eupater*; about which Time the apostate
in Garrison at *Jerusalem*, did much Mischief,
to those unawares who came to worship and of-
fices in the Temple; *Judas* hereupon resolved
to cut them off, and accordingly besieged the Fort
of his Army, when some of the besieged escaping
sight, went and desired *Antiochus* not to suffer
them to perish who for his Father's Sake, had for-
saken their God and Religion; who thereupon sent
an Army of an hundred thousand Foot, twenty thou-
sands Horse, and thirty two Elephants, under *Lysias*
Captain, to relieve them, who sat down before
Bethan, a strong City, but were valiantly resisted
by the Inhabitants, who sallied out, and burnt the
works prepared for Battery; whereupon *Judas*
continued his Siege before the Castle of *Jerusalem*, march-
ing toward the Enemy; who preparing to meet him,
Antiochus then present, caused his Elephants to march
through the narrow Passage where *Judas* was
expected, each Elephant having a thousand Foot
and an hundred Horse for his Guard, with a Tower
on Back, furnished with Archers; the rest of his
Forces

Forces were ordered to march by the Mount
and with great Shouts to assail their Enemies,
by uncovering their brazen and golden Bucklers
dazzle the Eyes of the *Jews*. Yet was *Judas*
way disturbed, but encouraging his Army, slew
hundred of the Forlorn Hope; *Eleazer* the Bro
of *Judas*, seeing a huge Elephant with Royal T
pings, and judging that the King was on him, ha
with a noble Courage slain those about him, thru
Sword into the Belly of the Beast, who suddenly
ing, slew him with his Weight.

Judas observing the great Strength of the Ene
marched back to *Jerusalem*, *Antiochus* following
and taking *Bethsura* by Treaty for want of P
fions, and despairing of Relief, they having
King's Oath, that no Violence should be offered
yet he thrust them out of the City, and put a
rison therein. He lay long before the Temp
Jerusalem, the besieged defending it gallantly,
they wanted Victuals, the Land not having
tilled for seven Years before, whereupon div
cretly fled, and few remained to defend the Te
when, by God's Providence, *Antiochus* had
that *Philip*, his Father's Governour, was coming
of *Persia* to make himself Lord of his Count
whereupon *Antiochus* sent an Herald to *Judas*
mising the *Jews* Peace, and the Libetry of their
ligion; which *Judas* accepting, and taking the
Oath for the true Performance thereof, he surre
up the Temple to *Antiochus*, who entering the sa
finding it so impregnable a Place, he, contrary
Oath, commanded the Wall, that encompassed
be levelled, and so returned to *Antioch* with O
High priest, whom, by the Counsel of *Lyfias*,
to Death, because he had advised his Father

force the *Jews* to forsake their Religion ; a just Reward for so wicked a Fact.

Philip having conquered much of his Country, *Antiochus* marched against him, fought with him and slew him. Soon after, *Demetrius* Son of *Seleucus*, took *Tripolis* in *Syria*, and declaring himself King invaded the Kingdom of *Antiochus*, to whom the people generally submitting, seized on *Antiochus* and *Syrias*, and bringing them to *Demetrius*, he caused them to be slain ; to this new King divers *Jews*, banished for their Impiety, together with *Alcimus* the High priest, resorted, accusing *Judas Maccabeus*, his brethren, and the rest of the Nation, for killing their friends, and banishing such as were for *Demetrius* ; so much moved with these Reports, sent a great Army under *Bacchides*, a valiant and experienced General, to destroy *Judas* and his Confederates ; marching into *Judea*, sent to *Judas*, pretending to make Peace with him ; who observing him to have such strong Forces, would not trust to his false promises, though some of the People did, having taken Oath for their Protection, but paid dear for their Credulity, for he slew threescore of them at the same Time. Then going from *Jerusalem*, he seized and put to Death many *Jews*, commanding the rest to obey *Alcimus* the High-priest, who, by his feigned familiar Deportment, drew many wicked *Jews* to him with him, and then marched through the Country, slaying all who were for *Judas* ; who seeing many Right Men thus causlessly killed, he with his Army, went through the Land, and slew all the Apostates that were of *Alcimus's* Faction ; he thereupon went to *Demetrius* made grievous Complaints against *Judas* ; and shewing how dangerous it would be to the State if he went thus on, *Demetrius* thereupon sent

sent an Army against *Judas*, under *Nicanor*, commanding him not to spare any of the Nations of the *Jews*.

Nicanor coming to *Jerusalem*, offered no Act of Hostility; but endeavouring to entrap *Judas* by subtilty, sent him a peaceable Message, protesting he designed no Injury, but came only to express the good Affections of *Demetrius* to the *Jewish* Nation. *Judas* and his Brethren, deceived with these fair Pretences, entertained him and his Army, and *Nicanor* saluted *Judas*, whilst they were in Discourse he gave a Sign to his Soldiers to seize him; but *Judas* discovering the Treason, escaped from him, and got to his Arms, upon which *Nicanor* proclaimed open War against him, and fought him near *Caper Salama*, where he obtained the Victory, and constrained *Judas* to retreat into the Fortrefs of *Jerusalem*, where *Nicanor* besieged him awhile and then retired. At what Time, certain of the Priests and Elders met him, and having given him Reverence, they shewed him the Sacrifices they intended to offer to God for the King's Prosperity. But *Demetrius* blasphemed, and threatned them, if they did not deliver *Judas* into his Hands, at his Return he would destroy the Temple, hereupon the Priests wept abundantly, beseeching him to defend the Temple and his true Worshippers from the Outrage of their Enemies.

Nicanor coming near *Bethoron*, received a Supply of Soldiers out of *Syria*; *Judas* likewise not far off with about a thousand Men, yet exhorting his Soldiers to trust in God, and not fearing the Multitude of their Enemies, he courageously encountering *Nicanor*, where the Conflict was doubtful, at last *Judas* had the Advantage, killing a great Number of his Enemies; *Nicanor* himself fighting valiantly

was slain, whereupon his Army fled; and Judas speedily pursuing made a great Slaughter; and by sounding a Trumpet, gave Notice to the neighbouring Places, the Inhabitants armed themselves and killed those that fled, so that none escaped from the Battle though they were at least nine thousand Men. After this, the Jews had some Rest: but *Alimus* the High Priest, intending to beat down the old Wall of the Sanctuary, was suddenly struck by God, became Speechless, and fell to the Ground; and having suffered grievous Torments many Days, died miserable; whereupon the People, by general Consent, chose *Judas Maccabeus* High Priest, upon hearing of the great Power and Victories of the Romans, sent two Persons to Rome, to make them Allies and Confederates, and to write to *Demetrius* to give over his Wars against the Jews. These Ambassadors coming to Rome, were entertained by the Senate, and an Alliance was concluded upon the Conditions That none under the Romans should fight against the Jews, nor furnish their Enemies with Ammunition, Ships, nor Silver; That if any made War against the Romans the Jews should assist them; That the Jews should neither add nor diminish from this Association, without the general Consent of the Romans; and that what was thus concluded should continue for ever. Upon the Death of *Nicanor*, and the Loss of his Army, which was reported to *Demetrius*, he sent another under *Apollonides*; who coming into Judea and hearing that Judas was encamped at *Bethzeth*, he marched against him with twenty thousand Foot, and two thousand Horse, Judas had not in all above two thousand Men, seeing the vast Number of their Foes, were much discouraged, so that many forsaking the Camp, fled away and remained with Judas only eight Hundred Men;

and his Enemies pressing so hard on him that he had no Time to re-assemble his Forces, yet he resolved to fight with that small handful, exhorting them to behave themselves valiantly; who answering, *That they were not able to make Head against so great an Army*, advised him to retire and stand on his Guard till he had re-inforced himself; Judas replied, *God forbid that the Sun should see me turn my Back upon mine Enemies; though I die and spend my last Breath in this Battle, yet will I never Blemish my former worthy Actions by an ignominious Flight.* And having again encouraged his Soldiers, he commanded them to use their utmost Courage against the Enemy, without any Apprehension of Danger.

Bacchides marshalled his Army in Battalia, causing the Trumpets to sound, and his Soldiers make a great Shout, he charged his Enemies: *Judas* did the like, and encountered *Bacchides*, upon which there ensued a most bloody Fight, which continued till Sun-set. *Judas* perceiving that *Bacchides* and the Flower of his Army fought in the Right wing, drew his most resolute Soldiers thither, and brake in upon them, and forcing them to fly, pursued them to Mount *Aza*; but the left Wing followed *Judas*, and enclosed him on the back part, so finding himself in much Danger, he, with his followers, resolved to sell their Lives dearly, and fought it out to the last. He slew a great Number of Enemies; till at length he was so wearied with fighting, that he fell to the Ground, and was there upon which his few remaining Companions betook themselves to Flight. *Simeon* and *Jonathan*, his brothers recovered his Body, and buried it at *Mambri*, all the People weeping and making great Lamentation for the Death of so valiant a Commander.

whatsoever Virtue hath of great, whatsoever Valour
 of generous, met in the Person of *Judas Mac-*
chabeus, to make a marvel of his Life, and give im-
 mortal Memory to his Name. In the Space of six
 years he sustained the great and prodigious Forces of
 the Kings of *Asia*, as you have heard, opposing
 himself with a little flying Camp, against Armies
 Forty, Sixty, and an Hundred Thousand Men,
 which he put into Disorder and Confusion; he de-
 feated nine Generals of the Infidels in ranged Battles
 and Combats, killing some with his own Hands,
 carrying away their Spoils: so that of all his
 Qualities, Valour always held the upper Rank,
 worthily entitled him to the Name of a Worthy.



ARTHUR *King of* BRITAIN.



A RTHUR, the Great and worthy British King,
 Glory and Victory to his Realm did bring :
 He th' Heathen Saxons often overcame,
 Inducing them to own the Christian Name.
 He, while he lived, upheld the sinking State,
 And Conquest seem'd upon him still to wait ;
 His Subjects Love he thereby doth attain,
 And he must chuse one after him to reign.
 The Pictish King this Choice doth much resent,
 As if to wrong him of his Rights they meant.
 Both Kings engage in Fight, where both Kings dy'd
 With thousands of their Subjects on each Side.

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THE *British* Writers have related such strange and marvellous Actions and Adventures of this worthy Prince, that many intelligent Men have been apt to think that all which hath been written of his Heroick Deeds is meer Fiction and Invention; yea, some are of Opinion, that there never was such a Person. But tho' Historians disagree about Times and Places, some writing carelessly, and others superstitiously, yet they all agree upon the Predecessors and Successors of this noble King.

After *England* had for above four Hundred and eighty Years been subject to the *Romans*, which began the Conquest that *Julius Cæsar* made here in the reign of *Cassibelan* King of the *Britains*, seventeen years before the Birth of our Blessed Saviour; and ended in the Time of the Emperor *Gratianus*, three hundred seventy six Years after *Christ*; *Vortigern*, the Blood Royal of the *British* Kings, by Usurpation and the Murder of *Constance*, the Son of *Constantius*, seized upon the Crown; who growing odious and hateful to his Subjects, both for his wicked Re, and ill got Sovereignty, he was forced to send to *Germany* for the *Saxons*, to aid and support him; the *Saxons* at this Time possess'd the third Part of *Germany*, holding all the Country between the River *Rhine* and *Elbe*, bounded on the North with the *Baltic* Sea and the Ocean, and governed by twelve Princes, who elected a Sovereign Leader and General in Time of War; this being so spacious, populous, and near a Country well furnished with Shipping, which the *Britains* wanted, yielded always plentiful Supplies to the Undertakers of this Action, who were first two Brothers, *Hengist* and *Horsa*; after they had continued here a while as hired Soldiers, they observed the Weakness both of Prince and People,

their Number daily encreased ; at first they had only the Isle of *Thanet* allowed them to inhabit, but soon after the whole County of *Kent* was made over to them, upon Condition they should defend the Land against the *Picts* and *Scots* ; and in short Time greater Privileges were granted them upon *Vortigern's* marrying the Daughter of *Hengist*, an exceeding beautiful Lady, who was brought over on Purpose to steal away the Heart of that dissolute Prince, so that by this Alliance, and the fruitfulness of his Country, so many of this populous and military Nation came in, that *Kent* in a little while grew too narrow for them ; and *Hengist*, to extend their Power into all Parts of the Kingdom, persuaded *Vortigern* to plant a Colony of them in the *North* beyond *Humber*, to be a continual Guard against all Invasions of that Side ; which being granted, he sends for *Oswald* his Brother, and his Son *Ebusa*, to manage that Design ; and hereby the *Saxons* came to possess *Kent* and *Northumberland*, which contained all the Country from the River *Humber* to *Scotland*.

And now the Servants became Masters, contenting their Entertainers, and committing many Insolences ; whereupon the *British* Nobility combined together, and resolve to depose *Vortigern*, the Author of this inconsiderate Admission of Strangers, and chose *Vortimer* his Son in his Stead, a Prince of great Worth, who, whilst he lived, gave them many fierce Encounters ; but all prevailed not, for the *Saxons* being possess'd of the chief Gate of the Land, which lay open to their Country, to receive continual Supplies from thence without any Resistance, had the Advantage to weary them all out at last ; and, by this side Force, they are said to have used Treachery in murdering three hundred of the *British* Nobility.

Wesbury (where they innocently met to treat of a
peace with 'em) took their King Prisoner, and would
release him, but upon granting them three
provinces more; also the long Life of *Hengist*, a po-
werful General, who lived almost forty Years, made
way for the settling their Dominion here; which
was not effected without a great deal of Labour, and
effusion of Blood.

For the *Britains* being by continual Wars made
expert in military Discipline, grew at length so en-
abled to see their Country ravaged from them by
foreigners, that they sold their Liberties and Inhe-
ritance at a very dear Rate.

Wherein much must be attributed to the Courage
and Gallantry of their Leaders, from whom the Spi-
rit and Valour of a People doth usually proceed; of
whom none are more worthy to be remembered than
Aurelius Ambrosius, the last of the *Romans*; and our
worthy Prince *Arthur*, the noblest of *Britains*; a
Man of Conduct and Valour almost above a Man,
worthy of eternal Memory, who while he stood,
kept up the sinking State of his Country. He was
Son of *Uter Pendragon* by the fair *Igrene*, and
during his Life had continued War with the *Saxons*,
Angles and *Scots*, who were sometimes Confederate
against them; in the beginning of his Reign the two
Kings of these two Nations seemed to envy his Ad-
vancement to the Crown of *Britain*; *Loth* King of the
North having married the eldest Sister of *Aurelius Am-
brosius*, and because *Arthur* was begot out of Wed-
lock, tho' his Mother was after married to *Uter* they
thought it more reasonable the Kingdom should de-
cline to their Sister's Son than to him; whereupon
they sent ambassadors to the *British* Lords and No-
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Laws and Customs of this Realm, they should receive him as King, who had married the Sister and Heir of the two Brethren, *Ambrosius* and *Uter*, their Kings. The *Britains* received this Message with great Scorn, disdaining to think of submitting to a Stranger; and dispatching the Ambassadors with many Reproaches against *Loth* and the *Picts*, they proclaimed *Arthur* King of the Realm, who raised a potent Army, marched instantly against the *Saxons*, hoping to engage them before the *Picts* should join, which doubtless they would do suddenly; having therefore procured more Aid from *America*, or *Britain* in *France*, they met with the *Saxons* within ten Miles of *London*, whom they vanquish'd in several Battles, and obliged them to pay Tribute, and receive such Governors over them as *Arthur* should point, with several other very hard Conditions. The great Rejoicings of the *Britains* for such prosperous and happy Success under their new elected King.

After this the *Britains* easily took *London*, where *Arthur* continued for some Time in Consultation with his Nobility and Commanders how they should proceed in their Wars against the rest of the *Saxons*, having at length prepared a mighty Army, *Arthur* resolved to go against those beyond *Humber* in the North, with whom the *Picts* had concluded a League, whereby they were obliged to assist against their common Enemies the *Britains*. *Arthur* marching from *Yorkshire* encamped near the Enemy, who were already joined together, and resolving to fight the next Day; he appointed *Horwel* Commander of the *Britains*, to engage the *Picts*, while himself went with the *Saxons*; the Battle was very furious, for some time the Victory was doubtful, but at last

Picts were put to Flight ; which the *Saxons* perceiving, and thinking themselves unable to bear the whole Force of the *Britains*, they likewise left the Field, and fled with all Speed toward *York*. *Arthur* pursuing them, besieged that City almost three Months, the *Saxons* valiantly defending it, and making brisk Lances upon the Besiegers ; but at length Provisions growing very scarce, they were just ready to have surrendered, when Notice was given them, that a strong Army of *Picts* and *Saxons* were coming to their Relief, together with *Occa*, who escaped into Germany from the last Battle, was newly arrived with fresh Forces in the River *Humber* ; whereupon the *Saxons* refused to treat any further, not doubting the *Britains* would be quickly forced to raise the Siege, and be glad to get off with their own Lives. *Arthur* having intelligence of those Succours, and judging it no Wisdom to stay for their coming, considering how many of his Soldiers were diseased and decayed by lying so long in the Field, raised his Siege, and went into *Wales*, where leaving the *French Britons* to quarter that Winter, he with his choice Troops marched to *London* to prevent any Disturbance from the *Kentish Saxons*, or others. In the Spring he mustered his Forces, he proceeded against *Hgern* and *Occa*, the two *Saxon* Generals, who coming out of *Northumberland*, wasted and destroyed the *British* Borders with their usual Cruelty ; whereupon *Arthur* encountering them twice in Battle, overcame in both ; and then again besieging *York*, he at length got Possession thereof by means of a *Britain*, who living among the *Saxons* within the City privately in some *Britains* in the dead of the Night, who taking open the Gates, gave Entrance to the whole Army ; *Arthur* would not suffer many of the *Saxons*

to

to be slain, but pardoned all who begged Quarter thereby to gain a Reputation of Clemency among his Adversaries. The Britains having thus gotten Victory many Skirmishes happened between them and the Saxons thereabout; but Winter coming on, they gave up themselves to drinking, banqueting, and other voluptuous Pleasures, so that when they marched into the Field next Summer, they were unable to endure the Labours and Fatigues of War, and for several Years performed very little Service.

At length Arthur concluded a League with Loth King of Piets, whereby it was agreed, That Arthur during his Life should be King of Britain; and after his Decease, the Kingdom should descend to Mordred the eldest Son of Loth, and his Heirs; That the Piets should at all Times assist the Britains against the Saxons and should freely possess all such Lands as they recovered from them beyond the River Humber; That they should duly observe the League that was made between them and the Scots; That Mordred should marry the Daughter of Gowlan a noble Britain, and next to Arthur himself; That the Children of this Marriage should be brought up by their Grand-father in Britain, when they came to Years of Discretion; That Gawan, Brother of Mordred, should serve King Arthur in all Wars, for which he should receive large Possessions as Rewards. Arthur having concluded this League and being desirous to purge this Island of the Heathenish Saxons, he sent to the Kings of Scotland, and Piotland, requiring them, That for the Advancement of Christ's Religion, which they professed and owned, they should forthwith assemble their Forces, and meet him at Tynmouth at a Day appointed, that so they might join together and march against their common Enemies the Saxons. These two Kings presently con-

sented

anted to this so reasonable a Request, and in a few days meeting with the *Britains*, they presently marched all together against the *Saxons*, whom they understood were already in the Field under *Occa* their General, ready to receive them. Both Armies approaching each other, *Colgern* Duke of *Northumberland* rid up to the very Front of the *Picts* Army, where he severely reproached *Loth* and his Nobility for their Breach of Friendship with the *Saxons*, and told them he did not doubt but suddenly to see some Judgment fall upon them for their Treachery and Falshood, in thus joining with their former Enemies against their most trusty Friends and constant Allies.

The *Pictish* King being moved hereat, commanded Standards to advance; neither were the *Saxons* less so, so that the Skirmish began; which *Arthur* perceiving, commanded the *Britains* to engage, so that there immediately followed a terrible Slaughter; the *Scots* in the Right Wing killing *Childrick*, an Eminent *Saxon* Captain, quickly discomfited them on that side; *Colgern* earnestly desiring to be revenged of *Loth*, rushed in upon him with such Violence that at the first Encounter he threw him to the Ground; instantly two *Pictish* Horsemen coming on one side of *Colgern*, ran him quite through the Body; *Loth* soon recovered himself, but *Colgern* being dead, the Men were so disheartened, that they presently ran away; *Arthur* perceiving the main Battle of the *Saxons* was now left naked, pressed on so violently upon *Occa*, that having received a desperate Wound, he hardly escaped out of the Battle; but being at length brought to the Sea-side, he got into a Ship, and sailed into *Germany*. This Victory being thus obtained, the *Saxons* were forced to submit themselves

to King *Arthur*, who offered them Pardon as to Life and Goods, if they would turn Christians, and never hereafter engage against their Neighbours *Britains*, *Scots* and *Picts*; which if they would consent to, he commanded them, that leaving their Arms and Goods behind, they should, upon Pain of Death, depart the Kingdom within fourteen Days. Hereupon many *Saxons* went over to *Germany*; others pretending to be Christians still remained, hoping for better Fortune. Several who continued after some Time appointed, and refused to be baptized, were put to Death according to the Proclamation, so that very few were thought to profess the Christian Faith sincerely.

All Things thus quieted in *Northumberland*, *Arthur* repaired several Churches in *York* and other Places, which had been ruined and defaced by the barbarous Infidels. Next Year he had Notice, that *Saxons* who inhabited the Isle of *Wight*, joining with those in *Kent*, had fallen upon the *Britains* on the Side the *Thames*, killing and destroying a great Number of them; whereat being much moved, he hastened toward *London* with his Forces, resolving utterly to rout the East and South *Saxons*, since his Subjects could never be secure so long as that wicked Generation remained amongst them. In Pursuance of this League, he had twenty thousand *Picts* and *Scots* in Expedition; *Eugenius* Nephew to King *Congal*, *Mordred* Son of King *Loth*, being their Generals. Then marching forward, he encamped in the Evening near the *Thames*, and himself with some of his Nobility going to *London*, caused Prayers to be made to Almighty God three Days together for their Good Success against the *Saxons*; on the fourth Day Divine Service being celebrated by the Bishop of

and a Sermon preached in the Market place, he committed himself and his whole Army to the Tuition and Protection of *Jesus Christ*, and then issuing out of the City, he exhorted his Soldiers to be of good courage, since they were to fight a just Quarrel against *Pagans*, and the implacable Enemies of the Christian Faith.

Mordred, and *Gowolan* his Father-in law, marching in the Front with five thousand Horse; and being come within five Miles of the *Saxons* Camp, there came Ambassadors to King *Arthur* desiring him not to proceed any further, since if he pleased they were willing to depart the Land with their Goods and Substance without further molesting the *Britains* ever after, but *Arthur* would not consent hereto, neither would so much as allow them a Truce for three days, which they earnestly desired; only he told him, that he would not march above two Miles that Day, that if they came again next Morning, he would the mean Time consult with his Nobility and Captains, what Answer to give to their Request. Whilst the *Britains* were busied about the News these Ambassadors brought, the *Saxons* suddenly marching out of their Camp, fell with much Violence upon the Troops of *Mordred* and *Gowolan*, of whom they killed a great Number in that Surprize; though by their exertions, their Men made the utmost Resistance against a small a Company could against the Multitude of their Enemies, by whom at length being oppress'd they were forced to fly, not resting till they came to the rest of the Army; *Mordred* and *Gowolan*, by the help of fresh Horses, made their Escape without hurt, tho' many of the Followers were killed in the Fight and Chase.

The *Saxon* Ambassadors being not yet gone out the Camp, were hereupon secured till the next Morning, and then sent back with this Answer; That Britains were resolv'd for the future never to treat with any Messengers from the Saxons about Peace, since it is apparent they designed nothing but Treachery and Falshood, having contrary to the Laws of Arms unworthily fallen upon the British Forces, whilst the Embassadors pretended to make an accommodation; therefore they should expect nothing from Arthur but utmost Revenge, and the most cruel Severities of War in recompence of their wicked Infidelity. They had no sooner received this Answer but Forty other of the principal Saxons arrived, who endeavour'd to excuse what had happened over Night, laying all the Blame upon some few rash heady Fellows who knew nothing of the Commanders of the Army, nor of their sending Ambassadors to them.

But Arthur suspecting this to be another subtil Trick of the Saxons, commanded these Messengers as well as the former to be secured in the Marshal's Tent, whilst he himself in the second Watch of the Night marched privately against the Enemy, dividing his Army into three Parts; and having gone about ten Miles, they fell upon the Saxons. Out Guards ere they were aware, which caused such a Tumult and Confusion amongst them, one calling and crying out upon another, that the most valiant among them were slay'd. Mordred desirous to revenge his last overthrow, fell in fiercely among them; but some having by this Time armed themselves, made Resistance, defended themselves amidst the Carts and Carriages, and thereby for a while stopt the Violence of the Britains; others unable to resist, broke out of the Camp and fled; but being pursued by the British Horse a great number perish'd in the next River.

ing drowning rather than to fall into the Hand^s of their merciless Adversaries, who that Day gave no quarter. It was thought this bloody Battle, and so great a Slaughter of such a Multitude of Saxons, would utterly have disabled them that they should never after have been troublesome to the Britains. Arthur having thus vanquished his Enemies, dismissed the Ambassadors in his Camp, upon Condition they would return back to Germany; but he suffered the rest of the meaner Saxons to remain still in the Land, provided they would turn Christians, and pay yearly Tribute. The Scots and Picts who had assisted him in this War, he treated with much respect and Magnificence at London, giving them all due Respect and Honour, and dismissing them with Presents, and Princely Rewards.

It is written of King Arthur, that in one Battle with the Saxon with his own Sword, named *Callidus*, he slew above eight hundred of them, if it be credible to be true. In twelve ten Battles, besides skirmishes, he is said to have returned Victor from Slaughter of the Saxons: The Names of which places are said to be, the first at the Mouth of the River *Gleyn*; the second, third, fourth, and fifth near the River *Douglas* in *Lenox*; the sixth, at the River *Bassus*; seventh, in the Wood *Calidon*; the eighth, near Castle of *Gaiuion*; the ninth at *Canolin* in *Wales*; tenth by the Sea-side, in a Place called *Richwood*; eleventh upon a Hill named *Agued Cathargains*; twelfth at *Bath* or *Bathen* Hill.

Whilst these Things were acted in Britain, Constantine King of Scotland, was murdered in his Bed-chamber, by the Treason of *Donald*, Governor of *Argyll*, in the twentieth Year of his Reign, and the seventh of Arthur's Dominion over Britain: after him succeeded *Eugenius* his Nephew. About this

Time some Authors ascribe to *Arthur* the obtain of many glorious Victories against the *Irisb*, *Dan*, *Norwegians*, and other northern Nations; yea, some affirm that he subdued most part of *Germany*, the *Countries*, *Normandy*, *France*, the *Romans*, and the People of the East, the Credit whereof seems very doubtful; only it is certain (as *Hector Boetius* affirms) that *Arthur* lived in the Days of *Justinian* the Emperor, about which Time the *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Frisonians*, and *French*, invaded and ruined divers Parts of the *Roman Empire*; yet we find no mention of *King Arthur* acting any Thing among them.

But notwithstanding his wonderful Achievements it is related, *Lucius Hiberius* the *Roman Legate* commanded of him a Tribute for *Britain*; which he not only denied, but also threatened to have a Tribute from *Rome*; as appears by his Letters sent to the Senate to this Purpose; *Understand you of Rome, that I am King Arthur of Britain and freely it hold, and I will hold, and at Rome hastily will I be, not to give you Truage (or Tribute) but to require Truage of you, Constantine who was Helen's Son, and others of my Ancestors conquered Rome, and thereof were victorious; and what they had I hope to recover by God's Grace; and accordingly (saith the Story) he set forward against *Lucius Hiberius*, who with great Power and vain Confidence came marching against him, where after a long and bloody fight the *Romans* were discomfited, their General killed, and his slain Body sent to the Senate for a Tribute from *Britain*.*

King Arthur, to increase the Courage of his Soldiers, is said to have instituted the Order of *Knights of the Round Table*, to which none were admitted but such of the Nobility as were most renowned for Virtue and Courage; they were in all

Number

number of one Hundred and Fifty, the chiefest of
 them being Sir *Lancelot*, Sir *Tristram*, Sir *Lamlock*,
 Sir *Gowin*, and others. They were all recorded for
 nights of great Renown; and had not King *Ar-*
thur's Valour been most transcendent, each of them
 might have passed for no less than a Worthy. These
 things are related of him; of which the Reader
 might Credit as much as he please. To pass there-
 fore the questionable Matters, let us proceed to what
 is more certain.

After the *Britains* were delivered from the Ter-
 ror of the *Saxons*, and had for some Time enjoyed
 Peace and Quietness, they grew rich, wealthy, and
 began to repent of the League they made with
 the King of the *Picts*, whereby it was agreed that
 his Son should succeed, they now resolving
 that no Foreigner should reign over them, and there-
 fore addressing themselves unanimously to King *Ar-*
thur, they humbly beseech him, since he had no Sons
 to nominate a Successor of their own Nation to go-
 vern them after his Decease; *Arthur* finding it in-
 convenient to contradict this their Resolution, since they so
 absolutely refused to be ruled by a Stranger, advised
 them to find out one of the Blood-Royal themselves,
 whom for his Wisdom, Valour, and Nobility, they
 were willing should reign over them, and he for his
 part promised to ratify and confirm their Election.
 The Nobility and Commons thereupon met together
 with great Joy, and at length agreed upon *Constan-*
tine, the Son of *Cadon*, Duke of *Cornwall*, a vir-
 tuous and comely young Gentleman, and endued
 with all prince'y Qualities; who being brought by
 the Peers of the Realm into the Council-Chamber,
 was presented to *Arthur*, he gladly accepted their
 choice; and forthwith caused *Constantine* to be pro-
 claimed

claimed Heir apparent to the Crown, by the Name of Prince of Britain; who being thus preferred, behaved himself with that Discretion and Gallantry, that the Britains entertained a very high Opinion of his Worth and future Government.

Mean Time Loth King of the Picts deceased, and his Son soon succeeded him: who hearing that Constantine was proclaimed Prince, was much disturbed, and sent Ambassadors to Arthur to complain, That contrary to the Honour of a King, by proclaiming Constantine his Heir, had broken the League between himself and his Father, and endeavoured to defeat him of his rightful Inheritance, desiring him not so easily to consent to the Persecutions of the Britains, as thereby to violate the Law both of God and Man; and admonishing him yet to observe the League which he had so solemnly sworn to, and to persuade his Subjects to do the like, lest they should provoke the Wrath of Almighty God against them, who is a just Revenger of Breach of all Oaths, Leagues, and Covenants. To this the Nobles of Britain answered, That the League concluded between Arthur and Loth ended but for their Lives, and was determined upon the Death of either of them, and therefore Arthur should do nothing but according to the Duty of a Prince, who tendered the Peace and Happiness of his Subjects, in providing one of their own Nation to succeed him, thereby to prevent the Realm from falling into the Hands of Strangers, which they could by no means suffer. Therefore if the Picts loved their Wealth and Security, it would be good for them to be content with their own Bounds and Dominion; since if they should attempt to gain other Men's Estate and Territories, they would be forced in a short Time to suffer

*Consequences of such ill advised Under-
lings.* The Ambassadors of *Pictland* returning with
Answer, the whole Nation were so stir'd with
Ignation, that they resolv'd immediately to re-
venge their Wrongs by open War; but first they en-
deavour'd to procure the *Scots* to assist them, and
sending Ambassadors to *Eugenius* then King of *Scotland*,
readily agreed to their Requests, upon pretence
that some of the *Scotch* Rebels who fled to *Arthur* were
received by him, and likewise suffered to make In-
roads into *Scotland*. *Arthur* having notice of these
Transactions, and War being proclaimed against him,
first secured the Sea Coast with considerable For-
ces to prevent the landing of the *Saxons*, if they
should attempt it; and then marched with the rest of
his Army, as far as the River *Humber*, near the
banks, whereof he pitch'd his Tents (a Place formerly
famous for the Overthrow of the *Britain*) expecting
the *Scots* and *Picts*, who in a short Time came up to
him, and both Armies were in Sight ready to en-
counter each other, when certain Bishops, of all the
three Nations riding to and fro, took great Pains to
persuade the Kings to Peace and Concord, especially
considering what they were going to try with the Sword,
the Loss of much Blood, and many Lives, might
be well be compos'd by an amicable and friendly
Treatment; neither could they better gratify the
Lovers, the common Enemies to the Christian Religion,
than by weakening and destroying each other, to make
way for them to conquer altogether.

Alfred and *Eugenius* were induced by these
best Exhortations to refer the Differences to some
different Persons, and presently to lay down their
arms, upon Assurance that the League with King
should be faithfully observed. *Arthur* was also

content for his Part to have agreed thereto; but the other *Britains* especially the Kindred and Allies of *Constantine*, utterly refused it, and gave divers reproachful Words to the Bishops for their unreasonable interposing, since they were already ranged in Battle, that it might be doubted they designed to betray the Army to their Enemies, under pretence of an unprofitable Agreement. After this, both Parties engaged with great Fury; but the *Britains* had such Disadvantage by the Place where they stood, which was full of Mire, Bogs, and Mosses, that they could neither advantageously defend themselves, nor offend their Enemies; yet the Battle continued a long Time with the Slaughter of so many Men, that the River *Humber*, near which it was fought, grew full with Blood, and carried a Multitude of dead Bodies into the Sea. In the Heat of the Fight a subtil Spy cried out with a loud Voice in the *British* Tongue, that *Arthur*, and most of his Nobility were slain, and was therefore in vain to resist any longer, or hope for victory, but better for every Man to shift for himself, and endeavour to make his Escape.

The News wonderfully encouraged the *Scots* and *Picts*; but the *Britains* were so much astonished at it, that the greatest Part instantly fled away; others judging it only a crafty Device to discourage them, continued to make the utmost Resistance, till they were over-powered, and almost every Man slain. This Victory was very hardly got, and cost more Lives than any other for many Years before; for the *Scots* and *Picts*, who won the Field, there were killed above twenty thousand, together with *Mordred*, and abundance of the Nobility of both Nations; of the *Britains* and their Confederates, the Fight and Pursuit, above thirty Thousand

among them King *Arthur* himself, and *Gowan* other to *Mordred*, who had such an intire Affection for his Lord and Master *Arthur*, that he fought valiantly on his Side that Day against his own other *Mordred*. *Gowan* and most Part of the British Nobility were likewise slain. Next Day the Camp was plundered and among other rich Spoils, *Guinevere*, King *Arthur's* Wife, with a great Number of other Ladies and Gentlewomen, were taken Prisoners, though she and some others were afterwards deemed upon Ransom. This bloody Battle was fought in the Year of our Lord 542, the 26th Year of the Reign of King *Arthur*, and so much weakened the *Picts*, and *Scots*, and *Britains*, that they could not recover their Losses in many Years. The same Year many strange Prodigies were seen; the Grass and Herbs in *Yorkshire* were stained with Blood; at Great *Melton* a Cow brought forth a Calf with two Heads; an Ewe brought forth a Lamb of both Sexes; the Sun for several Days appeared like Blood; the Sky was full of bright Stars at noon, divers Days together; in *Wales*, there was a Battle between the Crows and Magpies on one Side, and the Ravens on the other, and great Slaughter was made on each Side.

The Body of this famous Worthy was buried at *Wessbury* in *Somersetshire*, in the Church Yard, and was covered in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second, who being informed by a *Welsh* Minstrel, that could tell many Histories in *Welsh*, of the Acts of the ancient *Britains*, declared that *Arthur's* Body was there buried, sixteen Foot deep, between two Pillars, lest his Enemies the *Saxons* should have found him. *Henry* ordered the Place to be dug up; after they had digged about seven Foot, they found a mighty broad Stone

with a leaden Crofs fastened to that part which downward, with this Infcription, *Hic jacet sepulchritus Rex Arthurus in Insula Avalonia: Here lieth the renowned King Arthur, in the Isle of Avalon* His Body was enclosed in a great Tree made hollow which being opened, his Bones appeared of a great Bigness, his Shin-bone reached about the Knee of a very tall Man, his Skull was so large that the Place between his Eyes was a Span broad, in which appeared some Signs of Wounds and Bruises; the Body of his Wife *Gyniver* was likewise buried with him, the Hair of her Head was curiously plaited, and shined like burnish'd Gold, but being touch'd with a flint, it instantly fell to Dust. The Abbot who by the King's Command searched for the Grave, removed both the Bones to the Great Church, and there buried them in a fair double Tomb of Marble, laying the Body of the King at the Head thereof, and the Queen's at his Feet, above six hundred Years after they were buried, and in the Year of our Lord 1191. I shall conclude the Life of this worthy Prince with an Epitaph written in Memory of him by *John Leland* Monk, in *Latin*, and translated into *English*, many Years since, by *Nicholas Roscock*, which you have the Poetry of these Times.

*Saxonicas toties qui fudit Marte cruento
Turmas, Et peperit spoliis sibi nomen opimis, &c.*

Who vanquished the Saxon Troops

With Battles bloody Broils;

And purchas'd to himself a Name,

With Warlike wealthy Spoils.

Who with his shivering shining Sword
The *PiEs* so oft dismay'd,
And an unweildly servile Yoke,
On Necks of *Scots* had laid.

Who *Frenchmen* puffed with Pride, and who
The *Germans* fierce in fight,
Overcomen; and beat the *Danes*
With strong and martial Might.

Who of that murdering *Mordred* did
The vital Breath expel,
That horrid cruel Monster great,
That bloody Tyrant fell.

Where lifeless *Arthur* lies intomb'd
Within this stately Hearse;
Famous for Strength and Chivalry,
And 'gainst his Enemies fierce.

Whose glorious Acts and Victories
Through all the World do fly,
And whose most worthy Fame and Name
Doth reach the very Sky.

Therefore you noble Progeny
Of *British* Line and Race,
Never forget your Emperor Great,
Of thrice renowned Grace:

At place upon his sacred Tomb
Your Rosy Garlands gay,
Whose fragrant Smell may witness well
Your Duties you display.

CHARLES

CHARLES the GREAT



HE well deserv'd the Name of Charlemagno,
 That to such mighty Glory did attain ;
 Who all his Enemies having overcome,
 Was own'd and crown'd Great Emperor of Rome ;
 Virtue and Valour he still mixt so well,
 'Twas hard to say in which he did excell.
 The Christian Faith he always did defend,
 And against Saracens did oft contend.
 The Huns and Pagans too he conquered ;
 His Name alone fill'd them with Fear and Dread,
 Yet all his Fury he'd laid by, if they
 Would Idols leave, and the true God obey.

TH

THE ancient *French* Historians relate that the Original Habitation of this now potent Nation, was in that part of *Germany* which lay nearest Gaul, now called *France*; and having together with *Romans* obtained a great Victory against the *Alans*, enemies to the Empire in the Reign of *Valentinian*, they got Possession of a great part of *Gaul* as a Fruit of their Conquest, which they held by their Sword, doing any Homage for it but to their own Valour. *Pharamond* laid the first Stone in the Building of this Great Monarchy; *Clodion* prosecuted this design; *Merovee* made it appear above Ground; by adding the Profession of Christ to his own and predecessors Valour, so won the Hearts of the *Gauls* Natives of this Country, who were generally Pagans, that he procured voluntary Obedience from them, and an assured Possession of his new Conquests, uniting both Nations into one, and giving Law to the Conquered with such Wisdom and Discretion that the Name of *France* was generally received in *Gaul*. The Race of *Pharamond* continued successively in *France* during the Reign of 21 Kings, about 126 Years, at which time, 9 or 10 idle Kings (as *French* History calls them) succeeding each other, the Kingdom was thereby reduced to a Multitude of Dangers and Inconveniences, which gave occasion to *Charles Martel* to lay the Foundation of a new Race of Kings from his own Posterity, who the first Governour of the Palace, was chosen Prince of the *French*; and upon this Account is reckoned the 22d King of *France*: he was a Man of great Wisdom and Courage, and managed all Affairs of War and State during the Reign of the three last Kings. In the Time of *Thierry* the Second, the *Saracens* and *Turks* issuing out of *Asia* into *Africa* and *Spain*, possess

possess themselves of many mighty Kingdoms and
 Provinces under the Command of *Abderamen* the
 King, and afterward invaded *France* with an Army
 of four Hundred thousand Men; but by the admir-
 able Conduct of *Martel*, this vast Multitude was
 utterly vanquished, three hundred seventy five thousand
 Barbarians being slain in the Field, and their King
 found dead in a Heap of Carcasses, not wounded
 but smothered by the Multitude that fled; the *French*
 lost fifteen hundred, and among them many of the
 Nobility and Gentry. The Care and Toil of great
 Affairs together with his Age, having much broken
Martel; and the Weakness of *Childerick*, the last
 King of the first Race, giving him Encourage-
 ment, he resolves so to dispose of Things as to leave
 the Kingdom to his Children, and therefore dis-
 serving that *Childerick* loved no man, neither an-
 Man him; and that *Pepin* his own Son, was beloved
 of all, both for his own and *Martel's* Sake as the
 Protector of their Liberty, whereas *Childerick*
 not regard the Common Good, but spent his Time
 Folly and Voluptuousness; *Martel* therefore at
 Death left *France* to the Government of *Pepin*, who
 he knew to be stout and of a great Spirit. After
 Death, the Friends of *Pepin* proclaimed his Merit
 in all Places; but Religion, and the Reverence and
 Devotion the *French* Nation naturally bear to Kings
 seemed to be insuperable Difficulties to his Advan-
 cement to the Crown; *Childerick* had already reigned
 Nine Years, only in Appearance, under *Martel*, and
 four more under *Pepin*, who to remove the
 Scruple, represented to the People That their Al-
 giance was vowed to true Kings, and not to Kings
 in Imagination and Disguise; that they were sworn
 maintain a religious, just, merciful, diligent, and

ive King, able to withstand their Enemies, to punish the Wicked, to defend the Good, and protect the Christian Law, according to the express Words, the *French* Kings are sworn to their Coronation Oath; why then should they think themselves bound to a vicious King, who was negligent and careless of himself and his Subjects, since the contract between them was limited, and the *French* were only obliged to obey him, who being endued with many Royal Virtues performs the Office of a true King? These Reasons were plain, and easily received by all Men, as absolutely necessary for the common Good; tho' most of them who seemed thus convinced, had an Eye to their particular Advantage by the Favour of *Pepin*. As to the Scruple of Religion, how they could be dispensed from their Oath of Allegiance, *Pepin* assuring himself of good Friends at *Rome*, sends thither two Bishops to Pope *Zachary*, to represent to him the present State of *France*; who being truly informed of the Weakness of *Childerick*, who was hated and contemned of all Men, and of the general Resolution of the *French* to receive *Pepin*; but chiefly moved with Hopes of great Assistance from him against the *Lombards* his capital Enemies; he discharged the *French* from their Oath of Obedience to *Childerick*, and all his Race.

Being thus freed from their Allegiance, they assembled the general Estates, where it was concluded, that to avoid that Confusion in the Realm, which was apparently grown by the Negligence of former Kings, *Childerick* should be rejected, and *Pepin* chosen: the one unworthy to reign by reason of his Vices, and the other most worthy to be a King for his Royal Virtues; but lest the Fundamental Law of Succession should be directly infringed and broken, they

they derive the Race of *Pepin* from *Clowis*, the great King of *France*, to whom he was acknowledged next Heir, both by Succession and Virtue. The Assembly hereupon commanded *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, to declare to *Pepin*. That in Regard of his Virtue and their future Hope of his worthy Government, the *French* had, by a free and generous Consent, elected him King. And in prosecution of this Decree, *Pepin* was instantly Crowned by the said Archbishop; and then being raised upon a Target or Shield he was carried about the Assembly, according to an antient Ceremony of the *French*; and by Virtue of the same Decree, *Childrick* was deposed as unworthy of the Crown, and afterwards degraded, shaven, and confined to a Monastery there to pass the Remainder of his Days. This *Pepin* called the *Short*, the Twenty third King of *France*, having reigned eighteen Years with much Glory and the great Love and Affection of his Subjects (the strong Foundation upon which a Prince can build his Authority) died in the Year 768.

After his Death, the Estates of *France* being assembled, concluded to divide the Realm between two Sons, *Charles* or *Carolemagne*, the Elder, and *Caroloman* the younger, *Charles* being crowned at *Worms*, and *Caroloman* at *Soissons*. Writers have set down the Bounds of their Dominions, since three Years after their Father's Death the whole Kingdom came to *Charles*; Brothers they were of different Humours, who by Equality of Power, endangered the Ruin of the Monarchy, had not divine Providence united it in the Person of this great Prince, *Charles*; he was endued with excellent Gifts, both of Body and Mind, of a virtuous Conversation, and above all carefully educated in the Christian Religion, for which he had much Reverence all his Life.

unity, Temperance, Equity and Justice, in relieving People, Fidelity to all, and Modesty in using Honours, were the admirable Effects of his Knowledge, and as remarkable in him as in any Prince whatever; he naturally loved Learning and learned Men, having been instructed in the *Greek* and *Latin* Languages, and likewise in Philosophy and the Mathematics, which Sciences he termed his Pastimes, and Companions of his Sword, wherewith he often exerted himself. He took delight in Poetry, as some of his Writings witness; but especially in Histories, wherein he was exceeding well read; in Arms his Father *Pepin* was his School Master, under whom he had great Commands, which he discharged with great Reputation, that he well deserved the Name of Great, both for his Valour and Virtue; there appeared in his Countenance a grave sweet Majesty; in Personage he was tall, strong, and patient of Labour; a clear Spirit, a sound Apprehension, Memory and Judgment, which never failed him in Difficulties; amiable to some, and pleasing to others, according to the Occasion; those Virtues gained him so much Respect, that he was beloved, respected, and obeyed of all Men, and having received a great Kingdom from his Father, he enlarged it with wonderful Success; *Charles Martel*, *Pepin*, and this great *Charles* seem to have been raised up after each other to preserve the Christian Name amidst the Deluge of barbarous Nations and the Ruin of the *Roman* Empire. *Caroloman* was exceeding jealous of his Brother's Greatness, whom with grief he saw honour'd, obey'd, and beloved by all the *French*, which caused him to endeavour as much as possible to countermine his Designs, who had his Eye upon *Italy*, as the most proper Theatre for his Valour; for after the death of *Pepin*,
the

the Church of *Rome* fell into great Confusions, by Practices of *Didier* King of *Lombardy*, who having corrupted some of the Clergy, caused *Constantine* Brother to the Duke of *Nepesin* (his Creature and trusty Friend) to be chosen Pope, and *Phillipicus*, already elected, to be violently deposed; the other Party resolving not to be imposed on by *Didier*, common Consent chose *Stephen* the Third, a *Sicilian* to the Popedom, who resolves to call the King of *France* to his Assistance, upon which *Charles* first sent twelve Prelates to *Rome*, to strengthen his Party, who unanimously confirm the Election of *Stephen*, and depose *Constantine*; raised by Force and Disorder though *Didier* resolved not to be controuled, yet cunningly dissembling his Thoughts, he sends to congratulate the Election of *Stephen*, and renounces *Constantine*, and pretending to desire the Continuance of Friendship, proposes to come to *Rome*, and confer with him in private. The Pope, who only makes use of the *French* for Necessity, was easily persuaded by *Didier* to consent thereto, who coming, made many Protestations of Obedience. *Paul* *Ephialtes*, *Gracian*, was then Governour at *Rome* for the Emperor, whom *Didier* so corrupted, that having Execution of Justice in his Hands, he causes him to seize upon *Christopher* and *Sergias*, the Pope's Secretaries, in the Presence of *Stephen*, whom accused of supposed Crimes, he infamously hanged, the great offence being for favouring the *French*, yet proceeded to banish all the Citizens of *Rome*, who were noted to be of the *French* Faction, resolving to be Master of *Rome* in spite of the Pope. *Stephen* observing the Falseness of the *Lombards*, flies again to *Charlemagne* for help, who resolving to assist him, *Didier* had so wrought with *Caroleman*, his Brother

he found means to hinder him, by raising a dangerous War in *Guienna*.

Though the Country of *Guienna* depended on the Crown of *France*, yet many Rebellions happened by Practice of the Noblemen, who abusing the Bounty of the *French* Kings, that allowed them their antient Privileges, were ambitious to be absolute Sovereigns of themselves, and to cast off the Dependence upon France; *Hunault* at this time was the principal Person in the Country, whom *Caroleman* finding to be very desirous of being a Duke, or Prince, resolves to employ him against his Brother *Charles*; *Hunault* not doubting but to get Credit enough with the People to make himself absolute, if he were favoured by one of the Kings of France against the other; *Guienna* was part of *Charles*'s Territories, against whom *Hunault* designs to make open War; but though the Countenance of *Caroleman* might do much, yet the Wisdom and Courage of *Charles* prevailed more, for understanding his Brother's secret Practices, he armed so suddenly, that he subdued several great Towns, and thereby all that Country adjoining submitted to him. *Hunault* finding himself prevented, fled to a Nobleman in that Country, called *Loup*, his faithful and affectionate Friend, to whom *Charles* instantly sends to deliver *Hunault* into his hands, as guilty of High Treason; who unable to resist, sends him back with all his Family; to whom *Charles* graciously grants both Life and Liberty, and pardons *Loup*, and all that had obeyed him, thereby ending a dangerous War without Blows.

Caroleman finding his Designs against his Brother unsuccessful, takes a Voyage to *Rome*, under shew of Devotion, though intending other Matters; his Brother *Berthe* accompanying him, was honourably received by *Didier* King of the *Lombards*, who then concluded

concluded a marriage between her Son *Charles* and *Theodora*, Daughter to *Didier*, one of the great Enemies to his Son's good Fortune; yet *Charlemagne* to please his Mother, married this Wife, though soon after put her away as disagreeable to his Honour and Affairs, and likewise on Suspicion of continency; so that what should be the cause of bred greater Heat between these two Princes. *Caroloman* having effected nothing at *Rome*, only discovering his malicious Jealousy, returns into *France*, and soon after dies, in the Year of our Lord 770. *Charles* being now alone by his Brother's Decease, quickly takes Possession of his Dominions, and then marries *Hildegard*, Daughter of the Duke of *Sueve*, his old Subject, by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters.

Caroloman's Jealousy died not with him, for his Wife *Birthe*, impatient of her Condition, retires with her two Sons to *Didier*, who contrived with the Widow, to procure from *Adrian*, then Pope, a Confirmation of her Sons in the Crown of *France*, which the Pope absolutely refused; at which Time, *Hunald* forgetful of the Mercy of *Charles*, comes to *Didier* by whom he is received, and made General of his Army against the Pope, for denying the King of *Lombardy's* Request; who having no other Weapon but Excommunication, implores the Aid of *Charles*, who first sends Ambassadors to *Didier*, requiring him to restore what he had taken from the Pope, and suffer him to live in Peace; who insisting upon his right, the Children of *Caroloman* declared Kings of *France*; his Demands were thought so unreasonable that the Treaty is broke off, and *Charles* instantly prepares for War, and in a short Time gives the *Lombards* two notable Defeats; and at length

eges him and all his Forces in *Pavia*, which was soon after surrendered, and *Didier* falls into his Hands, who was sent Prisoner to *Lyons*, and the Kingdom of the *Lombards* thereby utterly ruined; during the Siege of *Pavia*, a Council was held at *Rome* by Pope *Arian*, in favour of *Charlemagne*, and for his Merits toward the Church, the Right to bestow all Benefices in Christendom was said to belong to him.

Charlemagne being returned into *France*, *Aldegis* the Son of *Didier* endeavoured to disquiet *Italy* by the Aid of the Emperor *Constantine*, and the Prælates of *Rogand*, to whom *Charlemagne* had given *Julius*; but all these Rebellions were soon suppress'd by the Diligence of the *French* Governours; and *Rogand* being taken, was beheaded by the King's Command. But the End of this War was the Beginning of another in *Germany*, whereof the *Saxons* were the chief Authors, with the Assistance of some of their Neighbours; this War continued thirty three Years divers Times; the *Saxons* in *Germany* were at this time subject to the Crown of *France*, under *Martel* and *Pepin* his Son; and the Desire of recovering their ancient Liberty, but especially of retaining their Pagan Superstition received from their Ancestors, was the chief occasion of those tedious Troubles; for *Charles*, zealous for the Christian Faith, endeavoured to oblige them to make Profession thereof. Upon the Controversy of Religion, the *Saxons* made War eight times against him, especially when they found him absent elsewhere, and took *Strasburg*, and several other Towns then in Possession of the *French*; whereupon *Charles* calling a Parliament at *Worms*, levied a great Army, wherewith having vanquished the *Saxons* twice in one Month in the open Field, he reduced them to their ancient Obedience, yet he used his

his Victory with much Modesty and Wisdom, desiring rather to shew his Power than his Justice. The Chief Commander among them was one *Widich*, who being by *Charles* persuaded without any Violence to embrace the Christian Religion, by these means the greatest Part of the *Saxons* were brought to the Knowledge of the true God, and into Obedience to the *French* Monarchy.

After this, the Zeal for Religion gave some Colour of Necessity to the heroical Desire of *Charlemagne* to enlarge his Dominions by making War upon the *Saracens* or *Moors*, in *Spain*, who had then conquered a great Part thereof, which they divided into distinct Kingdoms; yet all these petty Kings resolved to unite against *Charles*, their common Enemy; and to prevent all his Designs, they caused one of their Kings called *Ibbunala*, to insinuate into his Friendship; and *Charlemagne* pushed on both by him and *Alphonso* (named the *Chaste*) King of *Navarre*, and well affected thereto himself, he brings his Forces into *Spain*, and takes the Cities of *Pampelona* and *Saragosa*, plundering them, and putting all the *Saracens* to the Sword. Encouraged by this Success, he marches on, relying on his usual Fortune; many small Towns in the Way terrified by their Example, yielding upon Compulsion; and then giving part of his Army to be commanded by *Milon*, his Brother-in-Law, it happened that near *Bayonne*, *Aigoland*, a *Saracen* King took him at such Advantage, that he defeated him with the Loss of forty thousand Men, *Milon* himself being slain. *Aigoland* elevated with this Victory, *Charles* being far off, he marches into *Gascoigne*, besieges *Agen*, to draw him Home for the Defence of his own Country; who doubting of the Fidelity of the *Gascoignes*, makes a speedy Return, but so

that the Troops were altogether unserviceable, which Aigoland being sensible of, sends him a Proposal, That to prevent bloodshed, and the unnecessary Destruction of Mankind, and since he understood that Charles would make Peace with them if they would embrace the Christian Religion, he desired the Trial of the true Faith might be made only by some few Troops, protesting to yield to that Religion which should overcome in the Combat. The Condition was accepted by Charles, and the Christian Troops vanquished the Saracens; Aigoland thereupon declares himself openly a Christian, but intended nothing less, and takes this Occasion to break the Treaty; he finds Charles at his Table, eating with the chief of his Followers, (for Kings used not then to eat alone) and sees twelve poor Men in very ragged Cloaths near the Nobleman's Table, and demanding who those miserable Creatures were that fed themselves, was told, They were the Messengers of God; who replied, Sure your God is very poor himself, since his Messengers are so very mean and contemptible; and thereupon takes Occasion to retire.

Charlemagne resolving to be revenged for this bold affront of the Saracens, raises an Army of a hundred and thirty thousand Men, whereby he defeated Aigoland's Forces at Pampelona, and carried away the head of this prophane King as a Trophy of his Victory; and afterwards utterly defeated the remainder of his Forces. The Saracens again mustering a new Army, Rowland, Nephew to Charles, marches against them with only twenty thousand Men; and being suddenly set upon in his Passage over the Pyrenean Mountains, he is over-powered with Numbers, and leaving himself apart for some Refreshment, he there lies for Thirst, by reason of the long and painful Combat he had endured; yet not without Revenge,

for

for he killed *Marfeilles*, one of their Kings, with his own Hand. *Charlemagne* advertised of this unexpected Loss, returns suddenly, and takes Revenge on the *Saracens*, killing a vast Number of them, and building Tombs for *Rowland*, and those other valiant Commanders who died in the Bed of Honour; and his other urgent Affairs in *France* requiring his Presence, he returned thither; thus the War in *Spain* ended with little Success, having disturbed *Charles* at divers Times for fourteen Years past.

At his Return from *Spain* *Charlemagne* finds Occasion to exercise his Valour first in *Italy*, where *Adgisfa*, the Son of *Didier*, again attempted to set himself up, but was soon suppressed, with much Loss to the *Lombard* Rebels. The like Occasion bred a War in *Germany*; for King *Tasilon*, Son-in-law to *Didier*, by his Wife's Persuasions, endeavours to shake off the Yoke, and flies to Arms, engaging the *Huns*, and other Nations, against *Charlemagne*, who suppressed them with such happy Success, that *Tasilon* being vanquished, and found guilty of Treason and Rebellion, was according to the *Salique* Law, condemned to lose his Estate, whereby the Kingdom of *Bavaria* ended, and was incorporated into the Crown of *France*. The *Huns* (from whom the *Hungarians* derived) together with the *Danes*, *Westphalians*, and divers others Nations, who were united in War against *Charles*, were all brought under his Obedience, their Countries containing *Hungary*, *Wallachia*, *Bohemia*, *Transilvania*, *Denmark*, and *Poland*; thus the *French* Monarchy grew great by the happy Valour of *Charlemagne*; *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Spain*, and *Hungary*, made the *Roman* Empire in the West, and *Charles* being Master of those goodly

ances, was in effect Emperor thereof, and wanted only the Title, which he obtained by this means.

Leo being then Pope of Rome, a strange Sedition was raised against him by Syluester and Campul, men of great Credit in the Court of Rome; who in a solemn Procession seized upon the Pope before St. Lawrence Church; they strip him of his pontific Robes, threw him to the Ground, tread him under their feet, bruise his Face with their Fists, and having drawn him ignominiously, through the Dirt, they throw him into Prison; but he continued not long there, being freed by a Groom of his Chamber, and recovering St. Peter's Church, he entreats Kingise, Duke of Spoleto, to free him from his miserable captivity, who presently marching to Rome, carried him thence to Spoleto; from whence he goes with all Speed to France to Charles, whom he found engaged in many Troubles, who yet neglected all other Affairs to assist Leo in this his great Necessity; and marching to Rome with a potent Army, he speedily pacifies all Disturbances, and punishes the Pope's enemies according to Law: Leo being thus put into possession of his Sovereignty, declares Charles to be Emperor of the West, which, with the Price of his blood lost in opposing the furious Incurſion of barbarous Nations, he had valiantly got Possession of, and accordingly crowns him Emperor, with the full consent of the Roman people, who assisted at his Coronation, crying with one general Voite, *All Happiness, long Life and Victory to Charles Augustus, crowned the great and peaceable Emperor of the Romans, always happy and victorious.* This was performed in the Year of our Lord 800. Italy having thirty Years past suffered horrible Confusions, without Emperor, without Laws, and without Order.

The Seat of the *Roman* Empire, since *Constantine* the Great, remained at *Constantinople*, a City of *Thrace* convenient for the Guard of the Eastern Province, all the West being full of Strangers, who having expelled the *Roman* Name and Authority, the Force of the Empire remained in the East, where the State was in a Strange Confusion by fatal Differences; *Constantine* Son to *Leo* the fourth, was then Emperor who (together with the Empire) was governed from his Infancy by *Irene* his Mother; at this time there was great Division in the East about Images, which had already continued eighty Years; the Bishops would needs bring them into the Christian Church, but were always opposed by *Constantine's* Predecessors; but the Empress having assembled a Council at *Nice*, was there decreed by her Consent and earnest Desire that Images should be planted in Christian Churches for Devotion; *Charlemagne* did not approve of this Decree, but writ or caused to be written, a small Treatise against this Council, to be seen at this Day and called, *A Treatise of Charlemagne's touching Images against the Greek Synod*.

The present Emperor *Constantine*, retained the hereditary hatred of his Father and Grandfather against them; so that being now of Age, and in Possession of the Empire, he disannulled all the new Decrees, and caused Images in all Places to be beaten down, yet he still shewed Respect to his Mother, allowing her great Part of her former Authority, which occasioned an horrible Tragedy to follow for being enraged both for his crossing her new Opinion about Images, and for the Loss of part of her Power, she resolves to dispossess him of the Empire and having corrupted the chief Officers with her Son's Money, she seized on him, put out his Eyes, and the

at him into Banishment, where he soon after died
Grief, and took Possession of the Empire for her-

These unnatural Tragedies were acted in the East,
while *Charlemagne*, by his great Valour, erected an
Empire in the West; after *Constantine's* Death *Irene*
at to *Charles* to excuse herself, disowning the Mur-
der, and charging it on some who had done it with-
out her Command; and likewise treated with him
about marrying her, his Empress being lately dead,
promising to consent he should be declared Emperor
of the East, and that she would resign up all her
Power to him; but *Charlemagne* would not accept
thereof. The Nobility and People after this, had
such a public Detestation of her the Murtheress of her
own Child, that having suffered her three Years, *Ni-*
borus, a Nobleman of *Greece*, assisted by the chief
of the Court, and with the Consent of the People,
makes himself Emperor, and only banishes *Irene*.
He afterwards treats and compounds with *Charles*,
that the Empire of the East continuing under his
Command, that of the West should remain to *Char-*
lemagne; which being confirmed by the general As-
sembly of the *Greeks*, the Empire was divided into the
East and West; that of the West began with *Charle-*
agne, and remained in his Family while they con-
tinued Virtuous, and was afterward removed to the
Princes of *Germany*, who acknowledged the *German*
Original of *Charlemagne*, he being born at *Worms*,
crowned at *Spire*, and buried at *Aix*, all Cities of
Germany.

Charles lived fifteen Years after he had united the
Roman Empire to the *French* Monarchy; *Grimald*,
Duke of *Benevent*, after endeavoured to disturb *Italy*
for the *Lombards*, but was timely prevented; and

about the same time the War in Saxony was renewed being always prone to Rebellion, and likewise the against the Huns, Bohemians, Sclavonians, and Saracens; as likewise a dangerous War against the Venetians, by whom the Emperor and his Franks received a severe Check, and had Reason to glory that among all the People of Italy subdued by Charlemagne, they remained unvanquished, and were able to oppose themselves against him. At length Things being quieted, and Charles finding himself old and broken with Cares, and that his three Sons were wise, valiant, and obedient, he resolved to divide his Empire amongst them; to Pepin, he gave Italy, to Charles, Germany, and the neighbouring Countries; keeping Lewis his eldest Son at home to inherit the Kingdom of France: but in a short Time after, his two Sons Charles and Pepin, the best Supports of the Empire, and the true Inheritors of their Father's Valour, both died, leaving Lewis the Brother with large Territories, and main Virtues to succeed in so great an Estate. Charlemagne feeling hereby deprived of his two Arms, his Enemies, the Saracens in Spain, and the Sclavonians and Normans in the North, rose up in Rebellion against him; but old and broken as he was, he vanquish'd them all and reduced them again to Obedience. And his Affairs being again settled, his Mind now worn out with the Toils and Difficulties of his whole Life, required nothing but Rest; and being well instructed in Religion, and knowing how necessary it was that those who taught others should be well qualified themselves both in Doctrine and Manners, he called five Councils for reforming and governing the Church, and likewise a great Council at Frankfort of the Bishops of France

Germany and Italy, which he himself honoured with his Presence, where, by general Consent, the false Synod of the Greeks, untruly called, *The Seventh*, was condemned and rejected by all the Bishops, who subscribed to the Condemnation. After this, a new accident called *Charles* again to Arms: *Alphonso* King of *Navarre* (surnamed the *Chaste*, for his singularity in temperance) sends to him, that now there was opportunity utterly to root the *Saracens* out of *Spain*; *Charles* extremely desirous to finish this Work, raises an Army and marches thither; but though *Alphonso* meant sincerely, the chief of his Court (who feared the forces of *Charles* no less than the *Saracens*, doubting to be deprived of their Governments by a new Manner) created so many Difficulties and Dangers, that he was obliged to return into *France* without acting any Thing considerable, and so concluded all his Enterprises, embracing the Care of Religion as a Subject only fit for the Remainder of his Days; he was sixty eight Years old when he left the Wars, and spent three whole Years in his Closet, reading the Bible, and the Books of St. *Augustine*, whom he admired above all the Doctors of the Church; he resided at *Paris*, to have frequent Conference with the Learned, where he erected a famous University, supplied with learned Men, enriched with great Privileges.

Thus *Charlemagne* spent three Years happily, only in the Care of his Soul, leaving an excellent Example to Princes to moderate their Greatness with Piety, and in the full Enjoyment of temporal Things, not to forget Eternal, nor their Departure out of this Life; then foretelling the Time of his Death, he made his Will, leaving *Lewis*, his Son,

sole Heir of his mighty Dominions, and causing him to be crowned by the general Consent of the Estate where himself being present, after having made long and fervent Prayer, prostrate before God, with his dear *Lewis*, he put the Crown upon his Head, and said thus to him:

‘ My dear Son, it is this Day that I die to the Empire of the World, and that Heaven seems to make me be born again in your Person; if you will reign happily, fear God, who is the Foundation of Empires, and the sovereign Father of all Dominions; keep his Commandments, and cause them to be observed with inviolable Fidelity; take the Care and Protection of Religion and God’s Church into your Hands; love your Sisters; render yourself good and officious to your Kindred; Honour God’s Ministers; cherish tenderly your Subjects as your Children, and, be continually the Comforter and Protector of the Poor; chastise the Vicious and recompence Men of Merit; establish Governours, Judges and Officers, that are capable and without Reproach; and when you have chosen them, do not deprive them of their Charges, without very just Cause. Serve first of all for an Example to all the World, and lead before God and Man an irreprovable Life.’

After this Action, he survived about a Year longer, employed in all kind of religious Exercises, and then falling sick, continued so only eight Days, and died in the Seventy first Year of his Age, and the Forty seventh of his Reign, including the fifteen Years of his Empire, and in the Year of our Lord 814. His corpse was exposed in publick, cloathed like a King with a Sword, and the Gospel lying by him, which he had so gloriously defended. He was buried

buried with stately Magnificence, in the Church of
St. Six, in a Chappel himself had built. He was one
of the greatest Princes of the Age: His Virtue may
be a Pattern for Princes, and his Fortune the Subject
of their Wishes. The Greatness of his Monarchy
is admirable, for he quietly enjoyed all *France*, *Ger-*
many, most part of *Hungary*, all *Italy*, and part of
Spain; yet his Virtues were greater than his Empire,
his Clemency, Wisdom, Courage, Learning, (even
the Holy Scriptures) his Vigilance, Magnanimity,
and singular Conduct, deserve immortal Praise. He
was universally lamented by all the World, as the
Father of the Universe, and the singular Ornament
of Christianity, and truly merited the Name of one
of the Worthies of the World.

GODFREY

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GODFREY

GODFREY of BOLOIGNE



GODFREY a Worthys Name doth well deserve,
 Whom for his Valour, All might wish to serve
 He, for Recovery of the Holy-land,
 The Turks and Infidels did oft withstand;
 Whereby at length he won Jerusalem,
 That had a long Time been enslav'd by them;
 In which he so much Courage made appear,
 The Christian Princes with one Voice declare,
 That he alone shall be Jerusalem's King,
 And the Richest Spoils they freely to him bring:
 Which Honour, all Men since, him justly give:
 And 'mong the Great his Fame shall ever live.

ABOUT the Year of our Lord 637. the Arabian Saracens, under their Caliphs, the Successors of Mahomet, conquered all Upper Asia and Egypt, and did likewise possess Palestine, or the Holy-Land: after which, the Turks seizing on it, did by their Revolt, establish a new Empire in Asia, being originally descended from that Part of Sarmatia in Asia, which lies between Mount Caucasus, the River Tanais, the Lake of Meotis, and the Caspian Sea; who, liking their old Habitations, divided themselves to search for new Countries, and advanced by Degrees Westward, to the very Banks of the River Danubius; reducing likewise the Empire of Persia, and many other large Kingdoms and Provinces. Palestine and the City of Jerusalem groaning under the Turkish servitude, several Christian Princes were enflamed by the Zeal of those Times to undertake the Conquest and Deliverance of the Holy-Land, being much induced thereto by the warm Sollicitations of one Peter, French Hermit, who going among a great Number of Pilgrims, which continually resorted thither from all the Western part of the World, arrived there about the Year 1093, and being of a Brisk Temper, he was informed by the Patriarch Simeon of the miserable slavery of those Countries, who thereupon resolved to make it his Business to engage the Christian Princes to unite for their Deliverance, having received Letters from the Patriarch according to his own Desire to that Purpose, and then embarking in the first Ship, in a few Days he safely arrived at the Port of Bari, from whence he proceeds to the Court of the then Pope Urban the second, a Frenchman, and having delivered him the Letters from the Patriarch of Jerusalem, he gave him a full Account of his Commission; the Pope allowed him a favourable

vourable Reception, and being before well affected to the Business, he told *Peter*, that he would employ all the Power he had in Heaven and Earth, his Forces, his Revenue, his Reputation, and all his pontifical Authority, to form a *Holy-League* of all the Western Princes for opposing the Infidels, who cruelly tyrannized over the Christians of the East, advising *Peter* in the mean time to endeavour to dispose the Minds of the People in all the Countries of *Europe*. by publishing to them what he had with so much Zeal, and Passion related to him.

Peter, by the Pope's Command, applied himself to this Affair in all Places; and in less than one Year, by Treating and Preaching with most of the Princes and People of Christendom, he engaged them with vehement Impatience to desire the consummation of this League, and to have a Share in the Glory of redeeming the *Holy-Land*. *Urban* having Information of the success of this wondrous Mission, and being at the same Time solicited thereto by *Alexis Comenius* the Greek Emperor, he thereupon summons a Council at *Placentia*, where this Proposal met with such general Approbation, that the Pope overjoyed thereat, cried out, *It is the Will of God* which Word, being spoken by him with great Authority of Spirit, they were after ordered to be the Motto which should be wrought in the Colours and Standards of the Army, and which the Captains and Soldiers; should make use of in their Combat against their Enemies, and that they should all likewise wear a red Cross upon their Right Shoulder to declare that they had the Honour to serve under him who had overcome all the Enemies of the Cross.

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In the Year 1096, several christian Princes had actually engaged themselves in this War, the chief whereof were, *Hugh* the Great Earl of *Vermandois*, and Brother to *Philip* the first King of *France*; *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, Son to King *William* the Conqueror, *Robert* Earl of *Flanders*, *Raymond* Earl of *Thoulouse*, and *St. Giles* Godfrey of *Boloigne* Duke of *Lorrain*, with his Brother *Baldwin* and *Eustace*, *Stephen* Earl of *Chartres*, and *Blois*, *Hugh* Earl of *St. Paul*, with a very great Number of other Lords and Persons of Quality. The first of these Princes who advanced with his Troops toward *Constantinople*, was the famous *Godfrey* of *Boloigne*, he was the Son of *Eustace* second Earl of *Boloigne*, and the Sister of *Godfrey* of *Bossu*, Earl of *Ardenna*, *Boloigne* and *Verdun*, and Duke of the lower *Lorrain* and *Brabant*; and from him in a Lineal Descent he derived all the Princes of that fair Dutchy of *Lorrain*, *Godfrey* of *Bossu* having no Children, made him his Heir, and gave him the Earldom of *Boloigne*, which occasioned him to have that Sirname, who by his heroick Actions hath rendered himself one of the Worthies of the World; he was naturally inclined to all sorts of Virtues, much whereof was owing to his happy Education under the exact Care of a wise Father, and a Mother of extraordinary Merit, who with diligence unusual to her Sex, herself studied, and therefore infused into him all Sorts of curious Learning; and is said to have predicted the future Greatness of her three Sons; one Day as the Earl her Husband demanded of what she had in her Lap; being playing with Children, she very seriously answered, that she had three great Princes, one Duke, one King, and one

one Earl, which was afterwards verified in the
 mirable Fortunes of these three Princes, for *Godfrey*
 was Duke of *Lorraine*, and King of *Jerusalem*;
Baldwin was King of the same Realm after *Godfrey*,
 and Prince of *Edeffa*; and *Eustace*, whom some
 say was the elder Brother, was Earl of *Boloigne* af-
 ter the Death of his Father. It is likewise related
 that she had a strange Dream before the Birth
 of Prince *Godfrey*, for the Sun seemed to descend from
 the Sky and fall into her Lap, and she saw her little
 Son sitting on a Throne in the midst thereof; by
 this it is certain that she used to relate with much
 Pleasure, after the glorious Success her Sons had in
 the holy War, that long before there was any Dis-
 course thereof, Prince *Godfrey* used to say, That
 would one Day take a Voyage to Jerusalem, not
 with Devotion only as a Pilgrim, but as a Captain and Con-
 queror at the Head of an Army, to chase the wicked
 Infidels from that holy Place.

After his Uncle's Death, the Emperor *Henry*
 fourth pretending that the Dutchy of the low
Lorraine, for want of Heirs Male, devolved to him,
 conferred it on his Son *Conrade*, leaving *Godfrey*
 nothing there but the Marquisate of *Antwerp*; and
 on the other side, *Albert* Earl of *Namur*, his Kinsman
 and the Bishop of *Verdun*, endeavoured to deprive
 him of *Boloigne* and *Verdun*, so that before he was
 seventeen Years of Age he was compelled to an
 Expedition for recovering his Right; which he did
 by vanquishing their joint Forces, and conquering
Albert in a single Combat; and then assisted
 Emperor *Henry* in his Wars in *Italy* and *Germany*,
 though he had injuriously dealt with him, who
 at length so much overcome by his extraordinary
 Merit, and the considerable Services he had
 for

med, that he again put him into possession of *Lorraine*, his Mother's Inheritance, which he had de-
 ned from him for thirteen Years; and, likewise
 ve him his *Adelida* in Marriage.

Godfrey's Affairs being in so good a Posture, the
 oyage for the *Holy-Land* was proclaimed; which
 embraced with such Earnestness and Generosity,
 at he sold almost all his Estate to the Bishops
Liege and *Verdun* to raise Forces, so that by an
 d Adventure the Princes impoverished themselves
 serve *Jesus Christ*, and the Priests enriched them-
 ves with the Spoils of these temporal Princes,
 using rather to make use of that Money (which
 e them they should have employed in this holy
 expedition) to advance their present Fortunes, which
 ey saw these Princes so generously part with for
 e Love of God. *Godfrey* being hereby provided
 raise Soldiers, his Fame and Reputation soon fur-
 shed him with military Men from all parts, many
 nces and Gentlemen, also his Friends serving un-
 r him as Volunteers.

In *August* 1096, and in the 36th Year of his
 ge, *Godfrey* with an Army of ten thousand Horse,
 d seventy thousand Foot, well appointed, and at-
 nded with many Princes and Nobles of the first
 uality, marched into *Germany*, and passing over
 e vast Countries of *Bulgaria*, he at length arrived
Philipolis in *Thracia*, where some Differences with
 exis the *Greek* Emperor being composed, he at
 ngth came to *Constantinople*, whither the rest of
 e Christian Princes and their Forces following
 on after, it was resolved first to besiege *Nice*, the
 pital City of *Bythynia*; and Duke *Godfrey* ad-
 ncing before as far as *Nicomedia*, and having levelled

the Ways over the Mountains from that Town of Nice, they invested that Place. Mar. 16, Godfrey with his Brother Baldwin took the Right Hand over against the principal Gate of the City, where it was most strongly fortified; Mar. 24, a general Assault was given upon several Quarters at once, and the Combat continued all Day till Night part of them, and the next Morning again renewed with extraordinary Fury, though without Effect, the Besieged being not only gallant Men, but in hourly expectation of Relief from *Solyman the Turkish Emperor*, to whom they had dispatch'd an Express to inform him of their Condition, and the Sultan's Letters in answer to them, whereby he assured them of certain Relief the next Morning, being intercepted by the Christians, they accordingly made Provision to receive him; the *Turks* early in the Morning descended from the Mountains, and dividing into two great Bodies, one of them assaulted Godfrey's Quarter which lay next to that of *Raymond Earl of Flanders*, but were received by both these Princes with so much Vigour, that they were presently put into Disorder, and forced to a hasty Flight; yet the Besieged continued to make an obstinate Defence, among whom there was one valiant *Turk*, who for his great Bulk and extraordinary Strength seemed a Giant, that defended one of the Towers which were assaulted by Count *Raymond*; he had been often repulsed, but still renewed the Attack, making terrible Havock among the Christians, and intolerably insulting over those who fell under his Arms, and exposing himself naked to a prodigious Number of Arrows that were shot at him, he with both his Hands fell throwing down Stones of a prodigious

Bigness

igness, upon those who attempted to undermine the Wall, though he had above twenty Arrows sticking in his Breast, and looked as if he were riddled with them; *Godfrey* coming from his own quarter, and unable to endure this Insolence of a barbarian, with a well placed Arrow shot him thro' the very Heart, and tumbled him dead into the Ditch; thus the bravest Man of the *Turks* seemed to stay to receive an honourable Death from the Hand of the gallantest of the Christians; soon after *Solyman* having made another fruitless Attempt to relieve them, the Besieged delivered up the City by Treaty to the Christians.

The Princes not to lose the Season of the Year, marched immediately from thence toward *Syria*, and for Conveniency of Forage they separated into two bodies; that part under the Earl of *Flanders* and the Duke of *Normandy* taking the Left, and *Godfrey* the right Hand, but yet without distancing the Armies above two Miles asunder; the Duke of *Normandy* did not march far when they had notice that *Solyman* with three hundred and sixty thousand *Turks* and *Persians*, all Horse, with an infinite Number of *Arabians*, intended to surprize and surround the Christians the next Morning, who instantly sent to advertise Duke *Godfrey* of their Danger, who again joining the Army, the Princes encouraged their soldiers, telling them, *That they were the same Enemies they had oft before vanquished at Nice, and that fighting valiantly against these wicked Infidels, if they died, they might be certain of eternal Happiness;* and then drawing their Swords they cried out, *It is the Will of God;* which Words the whole Army repeated with such a terrible Harmony, the Valleys, Rocks, and Mountains shook with the dreadful Eccho;

and thereupon presently engaging, by the Command of Godfrey and Raymond, who ran full Speed upon the Turks with the European Lances, which they had neither Shields nor Breast-plates to oppose, they were overthrown Horse and Man, and the Army not enduring a Charge Hand to Hand; fearing to be surrounded, began to betake themselves to Flight, which caused such Fear and Disorder in the whole Army, that it put them in a Moment to a general Rout, and the Christians obtained a complete Victory, with a prodigious quantity of Booty and Plunder, which they found in the Turkish Camp, and then marching forward toward Syria, they arrived about Antioch and Pisidia, which submitted to them without Resistance, as did most of the other Cities on their Passage.

Whilst the Army refresh'd themselves in Pisidia after such Toils and Hardships, Prince Godfrey happened like to have been lost by a strange Accident, which however redounded in conclusion much to the Honour of this Prince, advancing his Reputation, Courage and Nobleness, which appeared even to Admiration upon this dangerous Occasion; for one Day entering alone on Horseback into a Wood, he heard the Voice of a Man who cryed out for Help with all his Power, and advancing to the Place from whence the Noise came, he perceived it was a poor Soldier who coming to cut Wood was almost quite out of Breath running round a great Tree to save himself from the merciless Jaws of a monstrous Beast, which was just ready to seize upon him; Godfrey transported with Courage and Charity, spurred on his Horse with his Sword in his Hand toward the cruel Beast, who forsaking the Soldier, with inflamed

es, gaping Jaws, and the terrible Claws of her
 fore-paws, advanced toward him, and raising her
 self upon her hinder Feet to throw herself upon the
 Horse, she was affrighted with the Sword, and to
 avoid the Blow fell sideling, but so that the Horse
 and Man fell over her, and she caught hold of
 the Duke's Coat to draw him toward her; but God-
 frey nimbly recovering his Fall, and seizing on her
 left Paw, which she thrust out to lay hold of him, he
 ran his Sword up to the Hilt in the Belly of this
 monstrous Enemy, when one of his Gentlemen com-
 ing in at the Noise, dispatched the Beast already
 overthrown with the terrible Blow she had received.
 But Godfrey, in drawing his Sword from between his
 legs after his Fall, having given himself a cruel
 Wound in his Thigh, which during the Heat of the
 Combat he did not perceive, he had lost so much
 blood, that after he began to cool, he suddenly sunk
 down into a Swoon; this Accident, though it proved
 not mortal, spread a mighty Consternation through the
 whole Army, as if all had been lost; so much Con-
 fidence and Authority they placed in his Valour and
 Judgment, especially since the last Battle where
 he gained the Christians a glorious Victory out of
 the Hands of the Infidels, who were just ready to
 ruin them.

The Christians having conquered *Cilicia*, and great
 part of *Armenia*, they next besieged the City of *An-
 tiocb*, and having laid some time before it, two Fleets
 from *Genoa* and *Pisa*, arrived very fortunately at the
 Port of *St. Simeon* with all sorts of Provisions, which
 were very welcome after a five Month's Siege: and
 the News thereof no sooner arrived at the Camp,
 but the Soldiers ran thither in Shoals to furnish them-
 selves with what they wanted, The *Turks*, who con-

tinually watched for all Advantages, laid an Ambuscade of four Thousand Men that secretly sallied out of the Town, who meeting with the Soldiers in their Return without Order or Arms, but only their Swords, and loaden with Provisions, they fell upon them, and obliged them to fly to the Mountains leaving all their Provisions, and a Thousand of their Companions dead upon the Place.

Godfrey soon advertised of this Disaster, took a strong Party, resolving immediately to charge the Turks, whom he doubted not to find in sufficient disorder upon Joy of their Victory; the Governour of *Antioch* having from one of the Towers of the Castle observed this Motion of the Christians, was in much Pain for the safe return of his Men, and therefore commanded the greatest part of his Army to sallie out of the City for their Relief; Godfrey marched on slowly, having notice that the Conquerors having joined the Troops of the Town, drew near loaded with the Booty; then drawing his Sword and turning to his Men, after he had look'd fiercely toward the Enemy, he cried, *Follow me, it is the Will of God*; ordering them only to use their Swords without either Lances or Arrows, so that with their Swords drawn and their Bucklers, they made a kind of a Pent-house against the Arrows of the Turks who being thereby put out of their usual way of fighting, the Service of their Bows being taken from them, they presently recoiled upon their Assistants and being encumbered with Spoils, the Christians fell into the midst of them, and on all hands made a most horrible Slaughter of these miserable Wretches so that they were totally Routed, some flying to the Mountains, others toward the City, not dreaming that the Gate was shut against them; Godfrey to prevent

the

their return into the Town, flew like Lightning among his Enemies ; there was no Blow of his terrible Sword which drew not a dreadful Death with it, so that he filled all with Horror, Blood, and Terror, which way soever he turned himself ; and the other Princes finding the Enemies stopt by *Godfrey's* quadron, made a most woeful Destruction among them ; and their lamentable Cries at length obliged the Governour to open the Gates, and receive the small Remainder into *Antioch*.

One of the principal *Turks*, of a Stature much exceeding others, transported with Fury to observe that *Godfrey* killed all who came within the reach of his terrible Sword, he ran up to him foaming with rage, and with his broad Sword discharged so terribly a Blow on the Duke, that he split his Shield into two Pieces, which he had opposed to secure his head ; when *Godfrey* raising himself in his Stirrups, gave him such a furious Stroke, that his Sword falling on his right Shoulder, passed quite through his breast to his left Side, and made that half of his Body tumble to the Ground, while, by the Horse, the other remaining on the Saddle, was carried quite through the Town, making such a fearful Spectacle struck Consternation and Horror in all the *Be-turks* ; Night coming on, the Defendants throwing whole Showers of Arrows from the Walls, hindered the further Pursuit of the Victory ; the Christians lost above a Thousand Men ; but it is almost impossible to count the loss of the *Turks*, which was so great that they partly stopped the River with their dead Bodies.

After this great Victory, the besieged were more fully blocked up, and some time after *Antioch* was surprized by Stratagem by the Christian Princes ; which

which was followed by another great Victory wherein the Enemy lost an hundred thousand Horse and an incredible Number of Foot. Had then the Princes assembled to consult concerning the Principal Enterprize, which was that of *Jerusalem*; during which *Godfrey* or *Geoffrey de la Tour*, going upon a Party as he frequently did, he heard the terrible roaring of a Lyon, who seemed rather cry out for some dreadful Mishap befallen him, than in following the Prey to devour it, and without moment's Deliberation, he broke away from those that would have held him, toward the next Wood and ran directly to the Noise, where he saw a horrible Serpent of prodigious Magnitude, who having wound himself about the Legs of a Lyon, had prevented him from defending himself, and darted many Blows at him with his Tongue to kill him with Poyson; who thereupon struck the Serpent such a Blow with his Sword, that he killed him without hurting the Lyon, and after that cut the Wreaths the Serpent wherewith he was entangled; when the poor Lyon saw himself at Liberty, he came in the most expressive manner, and with the greatest Submission, to render Thanks to his Deliverer, Couching down and Licking his Feet, and afterward would never forsake him, but followed him like a faithful Dog, without offending any but his Enemies, upon whom by a Sign given he would be sure to fall, and was always with him in the Combat and Chase, never failed to provide Venison for his Master; a marvellous Instance of natural Gratitude, and a reproach to Mankind, who oft prove ungrateful to their Benefactors, tho' endued with all the Force of Reason.

The Christians now marching with all Speed toward *Jerusalem*, took *Rama* in their way, and then marching to *Emaus*, about two Leagues and an half from *Jerusalem*, they from thence had a fair Prospect of the lofty Towers of the *Holy-City*, which filled the Hearts of the Princes, Officers, Soldiers, and the whole Troop of Pilgrims with great Joy; and then coming up to it, that they might avoid a tedious Siege, like that of *Antioch*, it was resolved to attack the Place by main Force, though those within were more numerous than the Christian Army, who were not above twenty thousand Foot, and fifteen Hundred Horse, the rest of that vast Number of three hundred thousand Men who came into *Asia*, being either dead with Diseases, or slain in the several Encounters; the Christians therefore coming up close to the Walls, raised up their Scaling-Ladders and mounted the Top, from whence with mad Courage they threw themselves into the Town, where they desperately fought Hand to Hand with the *Saracens*, who were amazed at this more than heroick Boldness; and no doubt if they had more Ladders, *Jerusalem* had been that Day taken; but since one Ladder could only Mount a few Men, a Retreat was sounded, after having lost a great many brave Soldiers in that rash Attempt, who yet sold their Lives dear, that twice as many of the *Saracens* fell with them.

Duke *Godfrey* concerned at this Miscarriage, resolved for the future to assault the Town with proper Engines of War, which he managed with such extraordinary Success, that making a great Breach in the Walls, he threw himself into the Town with such admirable Courage that the other Princes following him, they in a short time all entered, and took the

the full Possession, putting all the Inhabitants to the Sword, and killing the very Children in the Arms of their Mothers, thereby if it were possible to extinguish the whole Race of *Turks*. In short a most terrible Vengeance was taken upon them, the House being plundered, the whole Army found themselves enriched beyond Imagination; the richest Booty was found in the Temple of *Solomon*, from whence was taken an inestimable Treasure of Gold, Silver, and Jewels, which the Princes generously presented to Duke *Godfrey*, as the Person to whose only Courage and Conduct it was due.

Eight Days after this happy Conquest, the Prince and Lords assembled to re-establish the ancient Government of *Jerusalem* by giving it a King; divers were proposed, and it was offered to *Robert Duke of Normandy*, Son to *William the Conqueror*; but he designed to return home as soon as possible declining it, telling the Assembly, 'That it was more evident they ought to chose that Person whose Piety, Modesty, Prudence Justice, Valour, and Success, had appeared in many Occasions; that Person whose Strength of Age, Body, Nobility, Greatness and Majesty, worthy of an Empire, conspired to rank him among the greatest Princes that ever were; and My Lords (*said he*) all these extraordinary Qualities render themselves so conspicuous in the Person who possesses them, that it seems unnecessary to name him, and God himself seems to have nominated him in giving him those surpassing Advantages above the rest of Mankind whom he had choien like a second *David* to be King of *Jerusalem*; it is the Illustrious *Godfrey of Boloigne*, Duke of *Lorrain*;' the Prince had sooner named, but the whole Assembly interrump-

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him, crying out with the same Mind and Voice, Godfrey, Godfrey, *long live Godfrey, the most puissant and pious King of Jerusalem*; and notwithstanding all the Resistance of that modest Prince, he was obliged to consent to the Election which seemed confirmed to him by Divine Approbation; and the very same Day he was conducted to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and there proclaimed King amidst the Acclamations of the whole Army, and all the Christians of the Country, who came flocking in, to inhabit the City of *Jerusalem*; he was there presented with a Royal Crown, richly adorned with Pearls and precious Stones which he absolutely refused with this zealous Answer, 'Why should I bear the Name of a King in the Place where my Saviour hath been Crowned with Reproaches? Should I take the Sceptre in my Hand, where he hath taken the Cross upon his Shoulder? Should I suffer a Crown of Gold upon my Head, where he hath received a Crown of Thorns? Sure I should then hold my self for vanquished, if such a Vanity should be Victorious over my Heart. It is God that hath inspired us with these Designs; it is he that hath conducted and crowned us with Success; I pretend therefore to no other Honours, than to lay all Honours at the Feet of the Cross of Christ. But though he would not take upon himself the Name of King, yet it was constantly given him, as all Historians of that time, and Posterity have ever since done to this Day; and certainly never any King better deserved to wear that glorious Title, which he adorned, with so many Royal Actions.

The *Sultan of Egypt* coming too late to relieve *Jerusalem*, advanced now with a formidable Army to

to besiege it, against whom *Godfrey* and his Soldiers marched with much Courage and Resolution, over whom they obtained an entire Victory, with richer Pillage than any time before in the whole War, the Enemy losing thirty thousand upon the Place, and as many more in the Pursuit. After this Battle, the Princes and great Lords who followed them, believing they had fully accomplished their Vows of recovering the *Holy-Land*, took their Leave of King *Godfrey* to return to their respective countries, leaving him only three hundred Horse, and about two thousand Foot, with which few Troops the King to enlarge the Frontiers of his new Kingdom, conquered the Places which were yet untaken round about *Jerusalem*; and now after so many Toils, being fallen sick he caused himself to be removed to the City where *July 8. 1100*, in the Fortieth Year of his Age, and the first of his Reign, he rendered his glorious Soul into the Hands of his Almighty Redeemer, by a most religious Death, (his Brother *Baldwin* succeeding King of *Jerusalem* in his stead. He was a Prince in whom all Virtues, Christian, Civil, and Military, met in the highest Point of human Perfection, without Mixture of any Default, so that it will remain difficult to find another, like him, to whom without Flattery the same Praise may be given, and which induced future Ages, to bestow on him the Honourable Title of one of the *Worthies of the World*.

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